The Brand that is giving complete SATISFACTION for more than 12 years. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. VI NO. 54 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1918. TWO ANNAS

The choice of novice and experienced CYCLISTS Recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney
Hongkong	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Seattle (U.S.A
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ... . Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Hankau	Honolulu
Kyoto	Moji	New York
San Francis	Shimonoseki	Yokohama, etc.,
Hakata	Hiroshima	Kobe
London	Nagoya	Osaka
Shanghai	Tokyo	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

P. O Box No. 389.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES ISLAM, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hoile, Cebu, Pukot

Batavia		
Sourabaya		
Medan		

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 84, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumper
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

E. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £21,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Angkol:	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .. „ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferezepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan.
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

'FASHION-UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of:*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a "*Study in Modern fashion*" and modern Dress materials. *Your visit Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 105 DRUMS BLEACHING POWDER (CHLORIDE OF LIME.)

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 7th day of March, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the Port Trust ground at Khajoor Bunder, near Carnac Bunder by order of the Bank concerned, on account and at the risk of the following parties.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Pudumsey Munji.

F (A) L 1/53; 53 Drums Bleaching Powder (Chloride of Lime).

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Jasoojl and Co.

H (C) N—H (C) N 1/52; 52 Drums Bleaching Powder (Chloride of Lime).

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th March, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4thday of March 1918, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder (Near Port Trust Revenue Offices.)

A lot of Unserviceable Stores comprising:—

Gunny bags, hoop iron, barrels, casks, hogsheads, kegs, empty cases and crates, waste paper, etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 3 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Queen's Road, Fort, very valuable teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, comprising dining table chairs, handsome sideboard, dumbwaiters, dinner waggons, tea tables, tapestry lined drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, corner cabinets, book cases, sweet-toned iron framed cottage piano, No. 12 Hammond typewriter, 1 Hornless Gramophone, Elkington's solid silver centre piece, wall clock, English refrigerator, safe with stand, bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, hatstands, tiled top teapoys, meatsafes, English stoves, rich glass and crockeryware, rich plateware, 1-2½ H. P. Douglas motor cycle etc.

The property of Major Lane, I.M.S. of 1st Brahmins and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 17 BALES CORDROI OF CURRIMBHOY MILLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Punjabi Nanakchand Ishvarsingh at his shop at Kamdhenu gully Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of Seth Goverdhandas Valabhdas.

17 Bales each 40 Pieces Cordroi of Currimbhoy Mills No. 1109, 41/42 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY BEHIND ADAMJI PEERBHOY'S MARKET, DHOBI TALAO.

On THURSDAY, the 7th March, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction the following very valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the western side of the Fish Market Lane and Adamji Peerbhoy's Market Dhobi Talao, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement one hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 82 New No. 772 Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 3/8399 and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 2836 Street No. 2 and bounded or or towards the North by the property of Jerbai Nowroji Mody, on or towards the East by the Fish Market Lane on or towards the South partly by a Sweeper's passage and partly by a Public passage leading to Sorabji Suntoke Lane and on or towards the West partly by property of Manockji Jamshedji Mistry and partly by the passage leading to Sorabji Suntoke Lane.

Further Particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

P.S.—The above property realises Rs. 106 by way of monthly rent which has not been increased after the war. Marketable title will be guaranteed.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th March, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAKWOOD, PINEWOOD, OLD CANVAS, AWNINGS, HAWSERS AND MANILLA ROPE, LEATHER BELTINGS, CONDEMNED BOILER TUBES, SCRAP IRON, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

A quantity of teakwood cuttings, pinewood, old canvas hawsers and Manilla rope, files, leather beltings, empty packing cases, polish jars, paint drums, condemned boiler, tubes, scrap iron, magazine boxes, old post office fittings, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED CARGO EX. S.S. "CULNA."

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY the 7th March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms, by order of the concerned the following damaged goods landed ex. s.s. "Culna."

1 case Napkins, Costume Twill, Tray cloth, etc.
2 cases Boot, Shoes, and Slippers, Card table Bags, P. and O. Trunk, Hat cases.
1 case stationery, inkstands, files, etc.
1 case Allenbury's food, meat essence and 6 cases sauce case, Odol.
1 Mosquito net.
1 case cotton shirts and pen nibs.
1 case ribbons.
1 case scent and soap.
1 case toys.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th March, 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BAGS EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th March, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction by order of Messrs. M. A. Kotranie & Co., at their office No. 57 Bastion Rd., Fort., and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Persian Bombay Trading Co.

100 Bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar of 36 by 1.50 kilos. Ex S. S. "Barjora."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th March, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion: every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 8 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE WESTERN DAIRY CO.—E. BUXTON & Co., Proprietors, opp. Mazagon Castle, Mazagon, Bombay—PURE MILK and FRESH BUTTER (coloured or white) supplied twice daily in Sealed Bottles. TINNED BUTTER and GHEE, Himalayan Cheddar Cheese on Cut at Rs. 1/12 per lb. Purity and cleanliness guaranteed. European Supervision throughout. Rates on application. Special facilities and prompt attention given to up-country orders.

A REAR OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR DEALERS and REPAIRERS for Motor accessories and spare parts such as Brake lining of all sizes. English and American Threads Sparking Plugs, Electric and Acetylene Lamps, Hose pipes and clips, Hightension and Lowtension Wire, Large stock of Pump and Gas Rubber tubing, Zenith and White and Poppie Carburettors, Biz stock of Press Buttons, plated and Brass, spare parts for Ford and Overland Cars Model 83, Piston Ring for Buick, Oldsmobile, Overland, and Hudson Cars, Horns and H. F. Vulcanizing materials, etc., etc., for sale at a very moderate price at BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR Co., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 1073

CRESCENT BALM.—Cheapest, best, unrivalled. "CRESCENT," for colds, Headaches Rheumatism, etc., etc. etc. Better than any other balm in the market. At all chemists and druggists, Japan Insect Powder Company, P. O. Box. No. 388, Bombay. 1800

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Rd. Fort, Bombay.

WE are prepared to undertake maintenance and quote for complete Electrical and Mechanical Installations. Particulars from: BRITISH ELECTRICAL ENGINEER WORKS, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 2863

MISCELLANEOUS

WELL-KNOWN FINANCIERS of Bombay wish to capitalise a Fruit Canning Industry in India on a large scale. Any experts in this line may apply soon, stating terms and previous experience, etc., to Box No. 897, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2862

WANTED TO LET—For 999 years or shorter period a very valuable piece of land, 17,000 sq. yards, with sea facing Bungalow, outhouses, etc., with spacious compound at Hornby Vellard; next door to Maharaja Sindhia's Bungalow. Apply for terms to Box No. 902, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2873

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comforts and separate Blocks. Moderate charges. Apply H. F. SETNA, Proprietor. 1900

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent TURNER, only experienced men need apply. Pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 45. Apply N. S. GUNMAKER, Corner of Grant Road. 2318

WANTED—Sharp an experienced BILL CLERK in a Solicitors' Firm. Apply stating salary and experience to Box No. 894, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2348

WANTED—A MATRICULATED MUSALMAN as TUTOR, knowing Urdu and Gujerati. Pay upto Rs. 40. Apply to R. Z. ABBASY, Huzur Assistant, Mangrol (Kathiawar). 2795

LINO OPERATORS.—WANTED good, quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED FOR BURMA—Experienced ENGINEER, able to erect and manage caustic soda and paper pulp plants. Apply to Box No. 876, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2760

WANTED—A SMART SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST. Young, energetic and well educated. Salary 40, rising to 50 per mensem. Service in the Central Provinces. Apply to Box No. 873, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2752

WANTED—PRINCIPAL and SCIENCE and SANSKRIT TEACHERS for M. K. N. Bhatia High School, Bombay. Pay according to the qualifications. Apply to SECRETARIES, opposite General Post Office, Fort. 2852

WANTED—A competent, honest and hardworking COMPOUNDER. Salary according to qualifications. Apply personally to BHICKA CULLIANJI & Co., Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay No. 2. 2323

WANTED—A young and energetic NURSE to look after two grown-up children at Cuffe Parade. Vegetarian preferred. Apply with photo to Box No. 886, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2320

WANTED—A well experienced CUSTOMS CLERK on Rs. 30. Apply Box No. 899, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2864

WANTED—FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a Local Mill. One with Electrical knowledge preferred. Apply Box No. 900, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2865

WANTED—An experienced qualified NURSE and MIDWIFE for Zanana dispensary, good prospects. Apply with testimonials Dr. HUSAINBHOY, L. M. & S., Sidhpur (Gujrat). 2800

WANTED—A FAST TYPIST and PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT. Gujarati Hindus only. Salary Rs. 45 with prospects. Apply Box 901, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2877

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A good children's NURSE and AYAHS, of any nationality. Must be patient, kind and experienced. Apply to Mrs. SARABHAI, Maldon House, 35, New Marine Lines, Bombay. 2861

WANTED—A competent LAUNDRY MANAGER at once to take charge of a Steam Laundry. Only those with practical experience in the laundry management need apply. Salary Rs. 125. Apply to ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, Baroda State. 2827

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST, TYPIST CLERKS, English speaking boy, correspondence clerks, accountants, canvassers and Salesmen for Bombay and Basra. Apply to Box No. 896, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2855

WANTED.—A SECRETARY on Rs. 60 and a CASHIER with neat handwriting and good at figures on Rs. 40 for a local Limited Firm. Cash security required Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. Apply Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2446

WANTED—A SANITARY SURVEYOR for the post of the Sanitary Inspector by the Bulsar Municipality. Pay Rs. 45 rising to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 3. Only those who have passed the examination for Sanitary Surveyors, should apply with copies of testimonials. Age and caste of the candidates together with other qualifications, if any, should also be mentioned in the application. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of March, 1918. BHANABHAI K. DESAI, President, Bulsar Municipality. 2757

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG and energetic GUJARATI WANTS TUITIONS in Poona. Apply for particulars to C. K. DESAI, Engineering College Hostel, Poona. 2793

WANTED.

WANTED TO SELL—Two steam LORRIES, quite in working order, any reasonable offer entertained. Apply N. R. NAZIR, No. 5, Dalal Street, Fort. 2801

WANTED.

WANTED—A two-seater MOTOR CAR for a doctor. English or Continental manufacture. Apply K. & S. MOTOR Co., Tardeo, Bombay. 2874

WANTED—AT ONCE—A number of new or secondhand TENTS of about 80 pounds. Apply with full particulars to GENERAL MANAGER, Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2872

WANTED—A reliable and well established FIRM or highly respectable GENTLEMAN with sound practical experience of organizing life insurance agencies to take up and push on the Chief Agency for Bombay Presidency of the Indian Equitable Insurance Company, Ld., of Calcutta, on liberal monthly allowance and commissions. Company is one of the very best of its kind in India, has deposited Rs. 2,00,000 with Government of India as security and is highly spoken of by the Actuary and the Press. The selected candidate, if a firm, shall have to furnish bank reference, and if a gentleman, shall have to furnish cash and personal security. Apply with original records of past experience to the SECRETARY, at 1, Lal Bazar Street, on or before the 15th March, 1918. 2753

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A FIAT CAR in good running order. Can be seen at N. S. GUNMAKER, Corner of Grant Road. 2819

TO SELL—1,000 yards KHAKI GIN E. Spinner & Co., Original See, or apply to, for full particulars, RAMPRASAD, Hanuman Building, 6, Lamington Road. 2308

FOR SALE—By Public Auction by order of the Indian Munitions Board, at Messrs. MEHTA & CO.'s Auction Rooms, 47 Cases Aniline Colours.

FOR SALE—One DYNAMO, combined with Steam Engine, and switch board, starter complete. 105 Volts, 250 Amps. 300 Revolutions. Apply DAWOODHOY N. CHUNIA 66, Kamatipura, Bombay. 2816

HANDSEWN FOOTWEAR—Write for our New Illustrated Price List, containing particulars of our Free Pair Offer. Apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER, Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras. 2694.

TO MILL AGENTS and OWNERS—Roller Skins, Best quality, special low prices for large orders. Samples and prices from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or our Agents, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2695.

ONE CLEMENT-BAYARD six cylinder MOTOR CAR with very attractive and roomy seven seater Cabriolet body, guaranteed perfect condition. Rare opportunity for those seeking a really high class motor car, complete with all accessories. Apply to RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, Sandhurst Road. 2846

FOR SALE—(1) DARK CHEST C. B. MARE, a perfect Hunter. (2) ROAN ARAB, 4 Years. Very quiet and thoroughly broken to saddle. Both horses sold, as owner leaving Bombay on military duty. (3) BAY WALER MARE, broken to saddle and harness. Apply Box No. 892, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2845

BEST QUALITY ONLY—Leathers of all descriptions, including Moroccos. Boot Upper Leathers, Sole Leathers, Harness Leather, White Kid Skins and Chrome Leathers. For Prices and Samples apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or to our AGENTS, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2693.

FOR SALE or TO BE LET.—A large well furnished Bungalow at Lonavla on the Khandala Lanowli Road is to be let to vegetarian Hindus. The owner will also be prepared to receive offers for purchase of the Bungalow. For particulars apply to Messrs. SHROFF & DINSHA, Solicitors, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 2787

FOR SALE—Up-to-date "HUPMOBILE" MOTOR CAR, in splendid order. All complete with tools, Electric lighting and self-starter. Property of high Government Official proceeding home. Apply K. & S. MOTOR Co., Tardeo, Bombay. 2875

FOR SALE—One 12 N.H.P. Vertical Steam Engine by Marshalls, practically new, one 10 H.P. Vertical Steam Boiler 100 lbs. Pressure, one 6in. suction 5in. delivery duplex Worthington type Pump., one 4in. suction 3in. delivery Centrifugal Pump, one lot of W.I. Pipes and Bends 6in. and 5in., Steel Shaftings 4in. and 6in. dia English Ether about 1,000 lbs. For particulars apply to GOPINATH NANALALL. Chowree Bazaar, Delhi. 2866

TO BE SOLD—One CALENDER MACHINE, 60 inches 4 Rolls with Donkey 14 Horse Powers. and one BRITTANIA BOILER, of Marshall & Co. pressure 100 pounds. Both machines are open for inspection any time during the day at Shewri Cross Road. opposite Matunga Mill in the factory of Khatu Mahomed Janawar. For further particulars apply to HIND CO-OPERATIVE STORES LD., 250. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 2042

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW, near Vile Parle Station. Apply to KHUSHALDAS PURSHOTUM, 29, Marutee Lane, Fort. 2822

TO LET—Mahableshwar, BUNGALOWS etc., for the coming Hot Season available. Please write for particulars, etc., to P. D. DIKSHIT, House Agent, Mahableshwar. Telegrams "DIKSHIT" Mahableshwar. 179

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

UNDER section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890 the B. B. and C. I. Railway will sell by public auction at the risk of the Owners at their Grant Road Station on Saturday, the 23rd March, 1918, at 3 p.m., 44 bales of fullpressed cotton (oily) booked by Kakaldas Umechand and consigned to self under Ahmedabad to Grant Road Inv. 1173 Railway Receipt No. 824 of 25-8-1917.

W. P. PECHEY,
Traffic Superintendent.

B. B. and C. I. Railway Office.
28-2-1918. 2876

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one p.m., (B.T.) on Friday the 8th day of March 1918 for the supply of Timber General for a period of 3 months from 1-4-18 to 30-6-18.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper,
Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office, Chinchpokli,
1st March, 1918. 2869

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)
of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL SALE of SURPLUS and OVERSEASON goods commences TO-DAY and will continue throughout the Month. 2870

NOTICE

WANTED—An experienced L. M. & S. or M.B.B.S.. for the Akalkot State. Pay Rs. 200 to Rs. 275. Private practice allowed Free quarters. Apply with testimonials immediately to—

HYAM S ISRAEL,
State Karbhari, Akalkot.

Akalkot, 28th February, 1918. 2836

FOR SALE.

8 tons of copper scrap.
8 tons black lead.
1 ton brass scrap.

EARNEST MONEY to accompany each tender Rs. 100 Quantities not guaranteed. For full particulars apply to the undersigned or refer to the "Mysore Gazette," dated 7-2-1918.

CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
2531 to the Govt. of Mysore.

FOR SALE.

METHYLATED SPIRIT
AT

MODERATE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES, Large quantity always in stock.

For rates, etc., please apply to—

JEANULABEDIN ALLIBHOY,
Khetwady 9th Lane,
BOMBAY.

2450

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Motor cars and carriages on hire on the occasion of the forthcoming wedding ceremony of Princess Indumati Raje Gaekwar of Baroda, will be received by the President Marriage Committee, on or before the 11th proximo 2 p.m. the latest. The approximate requirements are as follows:

Motor cars 10 to 15; Pair horse Landaus 40 to 55; and single horse victorias 50 to 70.

These will be required for about five days.

Intending Contractors shall receive specifications and terms of supply on application to the undersigned.

J. FAHEY.
Buggikhana Kamdar.

Buggikhana Office;
Baroda, 27th February, 1918. 2831

WANTED CHIEF AGENCY.

WE are willing to undertake on Commission any business for Deccan and at Poona, Chief Agency would do better. Canvassing orders by travelling, if desired. Business experience over 20 years. travelled throughout India. Best credentials and references given.

Particulars can be had from:—

Messrs. TOKEKAR & Co.,
Raviwar Peth,
Poona City.

Poona, 8th February, 1918. 2559

WANTED.

TEMPORARY AGENTS are required for the S. and T. Corps. Salary Rs. 50 (fifty) per mensem while in India. When sent on Field Service Overseas, they will get Rs. 100 (one hundred) per mensem, plus free rations and field service clothing. They will have to lodge Rs. 500 as security deposit or landed property to that extent will be accepted as security. Personal security is also acceptable.

Ability to read, write, and speak English, is essential. They will be required to render their accounts in English.

2. Only those willing to sign agreement bond and to proceed on Field Service Overseas need apply.

3. For further particulars, candidates should apply in their own handwriting to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of S. and T. 5th (Mhow) Division, Mhow. 2796

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DADAR-MATUNGA ESTATE.

THE TRUSTEES are prepared to receive applications from persons desirous of entering into agreements to lease plots on this Estate. The lands now offered lie on both sides of Kingsway, near the new site of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and the proposed playing fields and are within a few minutes' walk of Matunga Station.

Applications should be made before the 1st May next. Particulars may be had and plans seen at the Board's Offices, Esplanade Road.

R. H. A. DELVES,
F. S. I.,
2533 Dy. Land Manager.

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

WE, HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co., Agents of the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., of Bombay, hereby give notice that in consequence of change of ownership of the steamer "PAROO," we have applied to the Board of Trade, under section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "Paroo," of Bombay, Official No. 108690, of gross tonnage 2,664.73 tons, register tonnage 1,719.23 tons, formerly owned by the Sun Shipping Co., Ltd., of 8 St. Helens Place, London, for permission to change her name to "IRAN" and to have her registered in the new name at the port of Bombay as owned by the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping, Bombay, within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st March, 1918. 2797

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee.

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay Fire Insurance Association. 7900.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Notice, dated the 16th February, 1918, appearing in a previous issue of this paper over the signature of Messrs. Madan, Sons and Company, Proprietors, Squibb's Ague Specific, THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the said Notice omits to specify two important terms which formed part of the Consent Decree, namely, the term whereby Messrs. MADAN, SONS and COMPANY, admitted that our clients, Messrs. F. Ruttanshaw and Nadirshaw K. Polishwalla, partners of the firm of La Laboratorie de Paris, in adopting the device on the cardboard cases previously used by them for packing their LYONS AGUE SPECIFIC, acted without intent to defraud, and the term whereby it was provided that our clients' undertaking not to use in connection with their LYONS AGUE SPECIFIC, any device of which any one of the particulars specified in the said Notice formed part, did not extend to the use by our clients of a snake alone, which was the principal figure in our clients' former device and which has consequently been retained by our clients as their exclusive device to distinguish their preparation from Squibb's and other Ague Specific sold in the market, as a result of which our clients' Ague Specific has been and is popularly known by the name of "NAG CHHAP."

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY FURTHER NOTIFIED that the said Consent Decree does not operate in any way, so as to affect the right to sell the stock of our clients' preparation which was packed and delivered to their various constituents in cardboard cases bearing their original device prior to the 18th day of January, 1918, the date of the Consent Decree, under the liberty expressly reserved to them by the High Court.

PAYNE & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. F. Ruttanshaw alias Ruttonshaw Fardunji Motiwalla and Nadirshaw Kavasji Polishwalla, partners in the firm of La Laboratoire de Paris and Proprietors of LYONS AGUE SPECIFIC. 2837

INTENDED LEASE OF THE RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL PITTY MILLS AT BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE OFFERS are invited by R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver, appointed by the High Court in Suits No. 678 of 1917 and No. 688 of 1917 for the Lease of the Mills and premises known as Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, Bombay, for the purpose of working of the Mills. Every person desiring to take the lease of the said premises, is required to fill in and sign with his name and address the form of Tender attached to the Particulars and Conditions of Lease, copy whereof can be obtained on payment of Rupees 2 from the Receiver at his office at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or from the undersigned at 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Tender must be sealed and accompanied by a deposit (which deposit will be returned, if the Tender is not accepted), as provided by the Conditions and must be submitted to the said Receiver, on or before the 15th day of March, 1918.

The Receiver does not undertake to accept the highest or any Tender.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Receiver's Attorneys.
2775

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMEDBHOY GANGJI and FATMABAI, widow of JAFFERBHOY GANGJI, late of Bombay, deceased, both of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuages, chawls, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Khetwadi 10th Lane, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement. One thousand one hundred and forty-three square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less bearing Collector's New Survey No. 7379 1-2-3 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D Ward Nos. 2033, 2034 and 2035, Street Nos. 11, 12 and 36 at 56 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Haji Abdulla and partly by the property of Muncharam Tijoriwalla, on or towards the East by the Khetwadi 10th Lane aforesaid, on or towards the South by the Khetwadi 12th Cross Lane and on or towards the West by the property belonging to Kavasji Muncherji Kapadia.

Dated the 4th day of March, 1918.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 2867

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NADIRSHAW JIWAJI URANWALA has contracted to sell to our clients Mr. MERWANJI EDALJI MISTRY and Bai RATANBAI, his wife, the property described in the schedule hereto.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of sale, exchange, gift, inheritance, mortage, charge, lease, lien, easement, share, possession, trust, or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, known as Moon Building situate, lying and being at Foras Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 275 square yards or thereabouts (more or less) and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New Survey No. 1A/7000 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a private Road and beyond it the property of Shirinbai Edalji Cama, on or towards the West by the Vendor's property known as "Railway View," on or towards the North by a private Road and beyond it the property of the Vendor known as "Crown Building" and on or towards the South by the property of the Vendor known as "Star Building" and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 4918, 4926, 4927 and Street No. 247, 5 and 5A and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 28th day of February 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
2871 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

To JETHALAL DALICHAND SANGVI, son of DALICHAND SANGVI, lately residing in Morvi in the District of Kathiawar, in Bombay service holder defendant.

WHEREAS HARIBALLAV DASS of No. 14, Portuguese Church Street, in the town of Calcutta, Merchant and Trader, has instituted a suit being suit No. 419 of 1917 in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, against you for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 6,617-7-6 being your share of loss sustained in respect of certain joint transactions of purchase and sale of Hessian and for monies paid by the plaintiff on your behalf inclusive of interest and for the costs of this suit and WHEREAS your present whereabouts are not known you are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Office of the Registrar of the said Court within sixteen days from the date of the first publication of this notice and you are hereby summoned to appear with your witnesses before the said Court on or before the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the said publication of this notice in person or by an Advocate to answer the abovenamed plaintiff and to file your written statement within twenty-eight days from the first publication of this notice and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance before the said Court on the day so fixed for appearance the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

N. CHATTERJEE,
Master.

GREGORY C. MOSES,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta. 2868

GREATEST GOOD
OF THE
GREATEST NUMBER: SANITATION.

We are at your service in Bombay and upcountry for excellent Plumbing work, big and small, and supply of all kinds of Plumbing and Sanitary ware, here or upcountry. All **repairs** are executed promptly and efficiently.

BOMBAY & UP-COUNTRY
PLUMBERS.

BANAJI SON & Co.

SANITARY CONTRACTORS.
Dubash Building, Sleater Road,
(Just opposite Grant Road Station),
BOMBAY.

'Phone No. 2525.

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on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 11 a.m., (B. T.) the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1918 to 31st March 1919, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets from fresh and salt fish sellers etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months, from 1st April, 1918 to 31st March 1919.

For further particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF COMPLETE GINNING FACTORIES, AT SANAWAD AND BHICANGAON AND PRESS AT KHANGAON.

Under instructions from the Liquidator the Nimar Cotton Company Ld., (in Voluntary Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th March, next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Ginning Factories as a going concern:—

SANAWAD (Indore State) comprising of freehold land and pucca building with a complete ginning factory of 64 single Roller Gins (Platts), near the Railway Station at Sanawad.

BHICANGAON.—(Indore State) comprising freehold land and pucca building with a complete ginning factory of 32 Single Roller Gins (Platts), 22 miles from Khandwa or Sanawad Station.

KHARGAON.—(Indore State), comprising of freehold land and pucca building with a complete press factory Nesmyth and Wilson's about 40 miles from Khandwa or Sanawad Station.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Landed Property at Murzban Road and Home and Ravelin Street, Fort, opposite to the Freemason Hall and next to the Excelsior Theatre and known as "Jeejee House."

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, under instructions from the owner put up to Public Auction the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Murzban Road, containing eight hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by the Ravelin Street, on the East by Plot No. 85 of the Improvement Trust, on the South by Plot No. 82 and 82A and on the West by Murzban Road, and which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 81, Esplanade Road, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/8463 and are assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 3486 (2) and (2b), and Street No. 5A and 5C, Home Street, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

N.B.—The property is realising Rs. 2,400 per month by way of rent.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 10th March, next, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO, are instructed to sell by public auction at Mahim, near the Mahim Castle, on the seaside, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by Benjamin and others, rich glass and crockery ware large sliding dining table, bentwood chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, card tables, one large marble top counter glass door cupboard, easy chairs, marble top round and side tables, writing tables, book stands, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, reclining sofas tabie and hanging lamps, pier glass, English ice box, dressing and wash hand tables carpets copper utensils one lot of books, etc., etc. The property of "Seafort Club."

Catalogues will be published and the properties on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Swiss allovers, waist coat braids, art silk embroidered nets, bretonne nets, silk braids, trimmings, laces, beadings and edgings, cotton and tarchon laces, leather cloth, etc., etc.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the underwriters the following goods landed damaged by ex. s.s. "Culna"

61 packages consisting of leather cloth, swiss allovers, waist coat braids, art silk embroidered nets, bretonne, nets, art silk braids, trimmings, laces, beadings and edgings, cotton laces, art silk and cotton laces, torchon laces, cotton beadings, etc., etc.

A.H.A. No. 18/19—2 cases handkerchiefs.
A.H.S No. 5—1 case bonnets, shawls etc.
M.H.A. and Co. No. 433, 436 and 49?—3 cases piece-goods.
M.H.A. & Co. No. 445, 447—2 cases hats.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials (bungalow to be removed) also a large mirror Room and dome at Aina Mahal, Parel, Bhoiwada.

Under instructions from the Hon. Secretary of the King George V. Anti Tuberculosis League, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, 12th March, 1918, at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time) at the above mentioned Residence, a large bungalow adjoining the main building, including all materials down to ground level also the wonderful mirror Room and dome in the main building including all the seats on the top floor.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed Properties at Kembekar Street and Jackeria Masjid.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., attorneys for Messrs. Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Esmail Noorani, Hajee Adam Hajee Usman Noorani and Hajee Sulleman Abdool Wahed, the Receivers appointed by the decree in suit No. 1300 of 1915, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 18th and WEDNESDAY the 20th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day sell by public auction the following properties:—

On MONDAY, the 18th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.). Firstly—All that piece or parcel of ground partly Fajandari and partly pension and tax with the dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Kambekar Street in the island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 271 square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabout registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1313 and 1314 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 998 and Street

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd*)

No. 92-96 and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Jusub Hajee Cassam, on or towards the East by the said Kambekar Street and on or towards the South by the property of Wasudeo Balajee and on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SECONDLY:—All that piece or Fazandari land together with the tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Jakeria Musjid in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 245 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 1332 and 1333 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 839 and Street Nos. 167-170 and bounded on the East by the house of Haji Tyeb Haji Essa, on the West by the house of Cassumally, on the North by the sweepers' pasage and the house formerly of Jackeria Noor Mahomed and on the South formerly by a public Road called Cross Row and now by Musjid Bunder Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed Properties at Kamatipura and Kamatipura 2nd Street.

Under instructions of the Mortgagees Messrs. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed and Aboobaker Abdool Rehman and with the consent of the Mortgagors Tyeb Haji Varim and Hasham Haji Varim Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will offer the undermentioned properties for sale by public auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 16th day of March, 1918.

PARTICULARS.

FIRST—All that piece of land together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kamatipura in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 182 3/9 square yards, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Kanji Khetsey and partly by the property of Cursetji Jamasji and on or towards the West by the Kamatipura Bazar Street, which said premises are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Old Nos. 132 and 133 and New Nos. 16138 and 16139, Old Survey Nos. A/4451 and A/4484 and New Survey No. 2/5729 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. . . .

SECONDLY:—All those three pieces or parcels of Government ground rent land together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the Southern side of 2nd Kamatipura Street and on the Northern side of Bapty Road outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 678 7/9 square yards or thereabouts in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. A/10026—10151—9980, Old Survey Nos. 4484, 2914, 2196, 2196, 4439, 2204 and New Survey Nos. 4/5727, 5728, 5729, respectively, and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Assessment under E Ward Nos. 745, 746, 1154 and 1155, respectively and Street Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28, 47, 51, 53, 55 and are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the West by Kamatipura Bazar Street on or towards the East by the property of Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Saleh Mahomed on or towards the North by Kamatipura 2nd Street and on or towards the South by Bapty Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to the mortgagees Solicitors Messrs. Little and Co. Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 4th March, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE 'BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE'
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY DAY AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF NEW PICTURES.
VIOLET MERSEREAN
IN A DUAL ROLE
"SUSAN'S GENTLEMAN"
A Superb Society Drama, in which a fascinating widow, in seeking vengeance on a gentleman, who had discarded her, accidently ruins an innocent youth. But his fiancee rescues him and the story ends happily for the lovers.

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE REMARRIED"
a highly entertaining comic.
THE LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.
Showing:—"The Contemptibles," Daylight Kinema, France Combats Submarine Menace, Famous Australian Band, Entry of the Allies into Jerusalem, Etc.
Price:—Re. 1/8, 1, Annas 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

NEW
ALHAMBRA CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD
Telephone No. 2417
'JUSTICE OR BARCELONA MYSTERIES'
LAST INSTALMENT
From Saturday 2nd March
The Concluding Scenes will be Most Astounding,
Prices Half Only
Our Next Serial
"PEG OF THE RING"
42,000 Ft. Long
SATURDAY, SUNDAY, PRIZE MATINEES AT 3-30 & 5-15 & EVERY NIGHT AT 7, 8-45, & 10-30 (S. T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

Did you Notice
the manner in which anxious Crowds kept streaming in the last two days at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)
to see the Opening Chapters of
the Great and the Glorious Serial
"JUDEX"
The Verdict of the spectators was written on their smiling contented faces.
You, too, must go and see this magnificent Drama of
LOVE, REVENGE, JUSTICE.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
To-night.
THE YOUNGEST STAR OF THE WORLD
Baby Marie Osbourne
OR
Little Mary Sunshine

IN "TEARS AND SMILES"
A Pathe Gold Rooster in 5 acts. Nothing better has yet been done by Baby Marie
Do not miss it.
Pathe's Animated History of the Great War.
CHAPTER I. PART 2.
"HYPNOTIC POWER"
An amusing Comedy by WIFFLES, one of his latest.
PATHE'S GAZETTE—The Finest News—Film of the world.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.
***Time*—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.**
PRICES AS USUAL.

"The Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating."
Those who formed or witnessed the enthusiatic crowds Yesterday and the day before
AT
THE MAJESTIC
Where
THE THIRD INSTALMENT
OF
THE UNIVERSAL SERIAL EXTRAORDINARY
THE GRAY GHOST
is being screened
Every night at 7, 8-45, & 10-30
are the unsolicited testimonials of
The Sterling Merits of this Instalment.
If you have missed the first two instalments you can start to-day and follow the thread of the narrative.
Better late than never.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Pathe's Absolute Latest in Serials
'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'
Read the stories in the "Times of India"
This Week Fifth and Sixth Episodes.
"THE CRISIS" & "ON THE PRECIPICE"

IMPERIAL
ANNOUNCEMENT
EXTRAORDINARY
On Saturday 9th March
We Shall Have the Pleasure of Presenting
"THE FATAL RING"
ABSOLUTELY THE BEST SERIAL EVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY.
The IMPERIAL has in the past shown many good Serials and the Standard of our pictures is yet unsurpassed by any, but we can
ASSURE
Our Clients that
"THE FATAL RING"
is by far the best picture shown even at our Theatre.
MISS PEARL WHITE
Absolutely surpasses herself in this epoch making film and goes through a series of thrills which are really hair raising.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In view of the tremendous cost of this film we have decided to slightly raise our prices as follows:—

3rd.	Class	Ans.	3
2nd.	,, ...	,,	6
1st.	,, ...	,,	8
Reserved.	.. .. ..	Re.	1
Balcony.	.. .. ..	,,	1-8

SPECIAL COUPON BOOKS WITH ONE FREE TICKET WILL BE ISSUED FOR THE WHOLE SEASON OF 10 WEEKS DURING
Which this film will be shown. Applications should be made early at the Theatre as only a limited number are available.
IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

POTENT POINTS
ABOUT **'THE GREAT SECRET'**
THE STUPENDOUS SERIAL OF MYSTERY, ADVENTURE AND ROMANCE NOW SHOWN AT
ELDORADO ITALIAN CINEMA.
Stars:
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN AND BEVERLY BAYNE
Cost of Production:
Approximately 540,000 dollars.
Length of Serial:
Fifteen chapters of two reels each.
Number of People who take part.
Six hundred.
***To-night*!** ***To-night*!**
SEE THE SECOND INSTALMENT
CHAPTERS 4th, 5th, & 6th.
A tornado of thrills, mingled with humorous and dramatic situations of intense interest.
Set aside one evening every week to visit the
Lamington Road, (North). **ELDORADO** 3 Shows Nightly 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST NIGHTS OF PRESENT TOPICAL REVUE:

At 6-30 **To-night** At 10 p. m.

GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

THE

GAIETY REVUE CO.

Presents

Melbourne's latest successful Revue

VERY WELL—TANKS

SHOWING

A FULL SIZE

TANK IN ACTION

AEROPLANE over BOMBAY

THE BOMBARDMENT

etc., etc.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7th

MELBOURNE'S NEW PARSEE BURLESQUE

EAST LYNNE.

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents the

BANDMAN COMEDY CO.

To-day at 9-30 p. m.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE EAST

Gerad Du Mauriers Great Success

"OUTCAST"

By Hubert Henry Davies.

Prices as usual. **Plan at ROSE & Co.,**

To-night at 6-30 p.m.

The most famous of the Pathe Serial Films

"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

YOUR LAST CHANCE.

Undoubtedly this is your last chance

TO SEE

that great dramatic Indian stage success

SATYAWADI RAJA

HARISHCHANDRA

film version of the late Mr. Baliwalla's stage success well known in Bombay

PLAYED BY INDIAN ARTISTES OF RENOWN

such as

MISS SAVARIA, (TARAMATI) and Mr. HOMI TANTRA, (HARISCHANDRA) and Mr. BERAMSHAW (VISVAMITRA).

Showing at

7, 8-45 & 10-30. To-night & nightly

NEW ALEXANDRA.

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

PIONEER ELECTRIC Co. CHURCHGATE ST. LAMPS Fort, BOMBAY. of All Makes. at Lowest Price

DIAMONDS & JEWELLERY FOR HIGH CLASS WARE ALWAYS IN STOCK

CHHAGANLAL MANSUKHLAL & Co.

TEL.— No. 507. KALBADEVI RD., APP: NEW CLOTH MARKET

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 28th.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" " Imports	11,000
Mid. Americans. Spot Trading Value	23.74
Egyptian F.G.F. Spot	29.14
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Mar.	31.65
May	31.33
July	30.90
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar.	30.81
May	30.22

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 27th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	24.27
March	23.97
April	23.82
May	23.64
June	..
July	23.34

Old Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price
Feb.	22.44
Feb.-Mar.	22.35
Mar.-Apl.	22.26
Apl.-May	22.17
May-June	22.10
June-July	22.02

Liverpool, Feb. 28th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's prices.
February	22.58
March	22.50
April	22.41
May	22.33
June	22.25
July	22.17

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	22.59
Feb.-Mar.	22.50
March-April	22.60
April-May	22.52
May-June	22.44
June-July	22.36

CLOSING FUTURE PRICES

Liverpool Feb 27th.

Old Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price:
Feb.	22.44
Feb.-Mar.	22.35
Mar.-Apl.	22.26
Apl.-May	22.18
May-June	22.10
June-July	22.02

Liverpool, Feb. 28th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
February	24.24+12
March	24.15+31
April	23.97+30
May	23.80+28
June	23.66+27
July	22.50+29

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 28th.

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's prices.
Feb.	29.12+22
March	29.10+20
May	28.10+10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 28th.

Mid. Bengal Good	17.23
" " Fully Good	17.60
" " Fine	17.97
" No. 1 Comra Good	18.87
" " Fully Good	19.24
" " Fine	19.61
" Broach Good	21.65
" " Fully Good	21.90
" " Fine	22.15
" Scinde Good	17.23
" " Fully Good	17.60
" " Fine	17.97

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Feb. 27th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000:—

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.			Rs.
41,000	were alloted to Calcutta		4,51,000
4,10,000	" " to Bombay		
Nil	" " to Madras		

Tenders on Calcutta at 1.5.

" Bombay at Calcutta / Bombay } 27% { above that rate in full.

Min Rate Received

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.			Rs.
19 33,000	were allotted to Calcutta		55,49,000
27,88,000	" " to Bombay		
8,28,000	" " to Madras		

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/4 29/32.

" Bombay at Calcutta / Bombay } 27% { above that rate in full.

Min Rate Received

Rs

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	.. ..	60,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week	.. ..	60,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 27th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	..	17,000
" " to Continent	..	7,000
Futures at New York Mar.	..	31.43+15
" " May	..	31.06— 7
Spot Cotton at New York	..	32.45+20
" at New Orleans	..	31.88 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	..	30.67— 8
" May	..	30.07 Unchgd.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	8½
Demand Bills	..	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	..	85½

New York: Feb. 28th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	..	25,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	..	9,000
" " to Continent	..	1,000
Futures at New York Mar.	..	31.64+21
" May.	..	31.18+12
Spot Cotton at New York	..	32.65+20
" at New Orleans	..	31.88 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	..	30.78+11
" May.	..	30.14+ 7
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	8½
Demand Bills	..	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	..	85½

Hope for the Hopeless!

SANTI OIL TO BE USED EXTERNALLY

It speedily and permanently cures nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.

Correspondence strictly confidential. *Particulars Free.*

The HEALTH HOME, Samta, Bengal.

Please mention this paper when writing to us

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Feb. 27th.

Bar Silver Spot	.. ..	42 1/
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.		
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent, since 5th April, 1917.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	.. ..	3 5/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	.. ..	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	.. ..	4 1/4
" " 6 "	.. ..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	.. .. ..	3
" 7 day market loans	.. .. ..	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	.. .. ..	54½
Rupee Paper 3½%	.. .. ..	49½
Indian Stock 2½% Sterling Loan	.. .. ..	64½
Government Securities 3 %	.. .. ..	55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	.. ..	27.17

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 27th:

3½% 1925—1928	.. ..	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	.. ..	£100½
5% New	.. ..	£93 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 27th

RAPESEED

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Jan.-Feb.	.. ..	600
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship per ton Jan.-Feb.	.. .. ..	600
Toria Rapeseed Jan.-Feb.	.. .. ..	600

COTTONSEED:

Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nominal	.. ..	£18-0-0

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	.. ..	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	.. ..	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	.. .. ..	..

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl.	.. ..	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl.	.. ..	19/3

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar Buyers		2/8
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Value		2/4½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

March 2.

This morning Good Broach opened at Rs. 686 Exchange and Rs. 687 Association, and business on the latter terms was reported during the morning at Rs. 686. The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 687 and advanced to Rs. 690½, dropped to Rs. 688 and then advanced to Rs. 694. Later on the price again declined to Rs. 690½, but recovered to Rs. 692. At Colaba business was done at Rs. 692, and the market closed steady as under.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand and fall prices have been paid for nice lots.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach	..	April	693
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola	..	March	675
" " Khandesh	..	"	654
" " Muthia	..	"	630
" " Bengal	..	"	630
Fully Good Bengal	..	"	569
Good Sawginned Dharwar	..	May/June	695
" M. G. Westerns	..	"	676

QUOTATIONS 8 P. M.

Broach Good	.. .. ..	692
Akola	.. .. ..	671
Bengal	.. .. ..	567

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 1st March:—

Cotton	.. ..	7,280 bales.
Wheat	.. ..	12,660 cwts.
Linseed	.. ..	713 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	.. .. ..	87 "
Gingelyseed	.. ..	320 "
Poppyseed	.. ..	7 "
Groundnuts	.. ..	462 "
Castorseed	.. ..	9,349 "
Rice	.. ..	3,658 "
Myrabollams	.. ..	Nil
Cottonseed	.. ..	129 "
Mowrasseed	.. ..	Nil "
Gram	.. ..	72 "
Jowar	.. ..	639 "
Maize	.. ..	Nil
Barley	.. ..	Nil

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

BULLION.

Bar Gold 26-4-0.
Sovereign 16-2-0.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 99-14-0.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 99-14-0.
Silver 2nd Sett Ex-duty 100-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192.
3 Months' sight Francs Fr. 298½.
D.D. on Hongkong Rs. 210½.
D.D. on Shanghai Rs. 300½.
T.T. on Japan Rs. 149½.
60 days' sight Japan Rs. 144½.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Ex-warrant 93/12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-1922 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 68/4.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated due 1936 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 76.
4 per cent Municipal Long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 78.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust Long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was firm and there was a good rise chiefly in Weaving Mill Shares.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,085, Swadeshis 2,110, Simplex 955, Shapurji 141/4, Pearls 657/8, New Greats 345, Madhavjee 2,485, Luxmi Cotton 1,700, Kohinoor 1,090 Ex-dividend, Indore Malwa 385, Indian Bleeching 207/8, Finlay 425, Fazulbhoy 912/8, Davids 637/8, Currimbhoy 440, Crescent 282/8, Century 470, Nagpur 2,670, Bombay United 1,060, Bombay Dyeing 1,200, Advance 1,060, Katni Ordinary 290, Deferreds 1,575, Tata Ordinary 262/8, Deferreds 1,172/8, Alcocks 1,010, Bombay Burma 1,170, Bombay Tramway 392/8, Bombay Steam 310, and Tata Hydro 1225.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,080, Swadeshi 2,115, Pearls 662/8, New Greats 347/8, Madhavjee 2,490, Kohinoor 1,095 Ex-dividend, Indore Malwa 387/8, Finlay 427/8, Fazulbhoy 915, Davids 642/8, Currimbhoy 442/8, Crescent 283/12, Century 472/8, Nagpur 2,675, Bombay United 1,065, Advance 1,065, Katni Ordinary 292/8, Tata Ordinary 261/4, Deferred 1,175, Alcocks 1,012/8, Bombay Burma 1,175, Bombay Tramway 395, and Tata Hydro 1,220.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, March 2nd.

	Rs
Cash Certificates	1,131-8
Total up-to-date	26,31,362-12

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Exemption Tribunal sitting, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.

Bombay Art Society Exhibition: Last day for receiving pictures.

Balloting for three Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust, Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10.

St. Andrew's Church Sale of Work, Town Hall Opening Ceremony 5 p.m. by Mrs G. Carmichael.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas' public lecture on "National Education and Individual Duty of every Indian towards it." Hall of Home Rule League Branch, Mandvi, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March, 9.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m., Registered letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m. and parcels up to 2 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: "Passing Show" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

March 2.

581—Range Detail:—

Monday March 4th to Saturday March 9 mornings only—Casuals and Signallers Parts 1 and 2 and Repetition Part 1.

Sunday, March 10th.—Casuals 1, 2, 4, 5 Companies. Individual Field Practices at Ghatkopar.

Monday, March 11th morning.—Casuals 3, 6, 7 Companies Individual Field Practices at Ghatkopar.

Monday, March 11th afternoon.—Signallers Classification (others may only be sent out if special permission is obtained from Adjutant *vide* R/O 560 dated 21st February, 1918).

Tuesday March 12th to Saturday March 16th mornings Classification, afternoons Parts 1 and 2.

Sunday, March 17th Will be detailed later.

Every man who has not completed parts 1 and 2 must attend the range on the dates allotted for these parts.

574 Inspection.—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible on the Maidan at 7-20 a.m. on Tuesday, March 5th. Dress—Drill order with tunics. Every available man must attend, unless he has obtained special leave of absence from the Officer Commanding his Company.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY I. D. F.

March 4.

PART I.

Duties for the week:—Orderly Officer 2nd-Lieut. Ellis Jones. Compulsory parades commencing 4-3-18.

AT MAHALUXMI BATTERY.

(Parades of 2 hours' duration.)

Monday, 7-15 a.m., "A" Company 1 hour devoted to explanation and practice of preparation for action (in full detail) I hour Battery Drill.

Tuesday, 7-15 a.m., "A" Company (1 hour devoted to Miss Fires and Circuits) and 1 hour Battery Drill.

Wednesday, 7-15 a.m., Layers and D. R. Fs. Practice.

Thursday, 7-15 a.m., "B" Company 1 hour devoted to explanation of preparation for action (in full detail) and 1 hour Battery Drill.

Friday, 7-15 a.m., "B" Company (1 hour devoted to Miss Fires and Circuits) and 1 hour to Battery Drill.

Saturday, 7-15 a.m., Layers and D. R. Fs. Practice.

SIGNALLERS.

Monday and Friday, 7-15 a.m.—International Code Signals (under S. S. I. Davey).

CADETS.

At Headquarters, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 6 p.m. under S. S. I. Cassidy.

BAND.

Tuesday and Friday, 7-15 a.m. (2 hours each day) at Headquarters.

"D" Company E. E. (½) Active and (½) Reserve.

Monday, 6 p.m., Arsenal, Expert and Extra Efficients (2 hours).

Tuesday, 6 p.m., Arsenal, Efficients and Non-Efficients (2 hours).

Friday, 7-15 a.m., Headquarters (2 hours).

CAMP.

It is notified for information that the Corps will go into Camp at Mahaluxmi Battery as follows:—

"A" Company, on March 9th to 15th.

"B" Company, including men of "C" Company, under 41 liable for Camp on March 16th to 22nd.

Every N. C. O. and man should obtain the Camp Hand-book.

NOTICES.

No leave will be granted until Camp training is completed.

Mahaluxmi and Launch groups are posted at Headquarters.

Some alterations have unavoidably been made in these lists during the past week.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Artillery, I. D. F.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, March 4.

PART I.

376 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending Saturday, 9-3-1918. At Headquarters:—

Monday, 4th March, 7 to 9 a.m., "A" Company and "B" Company (Actives) and Recruits (Reserves 7 to 8 a.m.) Dress Drill Order Grey Shirts and Company Training.

Tuesday, 5th March, 7 to 8 a.m., Recruits.

Wednesday, 6th March, 7 to 8 a.m., Recruits.

Friday, 8th March, 7 to 9 a.m., "A" Company and "B" Company (Actives) and Recruits, Dress, Drill order. Grey Shirts (Company Training).

377 Miniature Range. The Miniature Range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club on Tuesday, 5th March, 1918, at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. for the firing of Championship Competitions.

378 Lecture.—A lecture will be given by Major-General W. B. James, C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O., Major-General i/c Administration, Southern Command.

At Poona in the Divisional Library on Monday, 4th March at 6-45 p.m.

At Kirkee in the Officers' Mess No. 5, Reserve Battalion (India), on Tuesday, 5th March, 1918, at 6-45 p.m.

Subject:—"Administration."

379 Sick. Members of the Corps reporting sick will attend at Headquarters' medical inspection room at 7 a.m. on Mondays and Fridays and 8 a.m. on other days until further notice. Dress Uniform.

PART II.

380 Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names.

294 L Cpl. O. H. L. Napier, "B," 1-3-18 to 31-3-18.

13 L Cpl. M. S. Antia, "A", 1-3-18 to 31-5-18.

29 Pte. D. C. Darruwalla, "A", 4-3-18 to 20-3-18.

149 Pte. K. K. Irani, "A", 1-3-18 to 14-3-18 (M. C.).

300 Pte. P. E. Percival, "B", 6-3-18 to 19-3-18.

395 Pte. F. C. Ichapuria, Sholapur Dett., 5-3-18 to 15-3-18.

(ii) The undermentioned are granted leave (remaining in Poona) for the period stated against their names:—

No. 218, Corpl. N. Aaron, "A", 1-3-18 to 15-4-18.

No. 205 Pte. T. M. Wadia, "A", 2-3-18 to 25-3-18.

381 Bounds.—The following extract from Station orders dated 1st March, 1918, is republished for information:—

240—On the recommendation of the Medical Authorities and owing to the prevalence of small-pox, Kirkee Bazaar, is placed out of bounds to all Troops and followers from today's date.

382 All N. C. Os. who have not yet drawn whistles and cords or Drill books must do so at once.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

NOTICES.

I. (Wanted)—An efficient Typist for the Poona Rifles. Pay according to qualifications, only members of the Corps need apply.

II.—It is proposed to enter a Poona Gymkhana Team for the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, commencing in Bombay, on the 18th March, 1918. Officers desirous of taking part in this tournament, are requested to inform the Honorary Secretary for Hockey Poona Gymkhana Club, as early as possible.

It is proposed to have two practice matches a week, with other teams, and officers wishing to take part in these games can enter their names in the "Hockey Book" at the Gymkhana Club. Honorary Secretaries of other teams in Poona and Kirkee, wishing to arrange matches, should communicate with the Honorary Secretary for Hockey Gymkhana Club who will arrange for the games to take place on the Gymkhana ground, and endeavour to supply umpires.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play this evening, a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAI AISHABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during February was 3,083; of these 1,043 were males, 1,474 females and 566 children and the daily average of attendance was 110.

HOME RULE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A meeting of volunteers will be held on Tuesday, the 5th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the library of the Home Rule League, when Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas will explain the scheme of National Education.

FIRST LL.B. AND SECOND LL.B. EXAMINATIONS.

Owing to the intervention of the Holi holidays the Syndicate have fixed Friday, the 22nd of March, 1918, as the day for the commencement of the ensuing First and Second LL.B. Examinations in lieu of the day fixed in that behalf by the Regulations.

A PUBLIC LECTURE ON "NATIONAL EDUCATION."

Under the auspices of the Society for the Promotion of National Education, a public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas on "National Education and individual duty of every Indian towards it" in the hall of the Home Rule League Branch, Mandvi, (above Central Bank of India) on Wednesday, the 6th instant at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. Laxmidas Ravji Tairsi will preside.

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THE COTTON DANGER.

MR. CADELL'S ACTION.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

DEMAND FOR A ROYAL CHARTER.

No. 197/5/4 of 1917/18.

Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited,
Bombay, 26th February, 1918.

The Shareholders of the
Bombay Cotton Trade Association.

Gentlemen—

The following letters have passed between the Controller of Prices, Bombay, and the Bombay Cotton Trade Association with regard to the proposed control of cotton prices.

Secretariat, Feb. 11.

To The Secretary, Cotton Trades' Association.

Sir,—It has been suggested that in order to prevent speculation and to steady the prices of Indian Cotton and Indian Made cloth the following action should be taken:

1. In accordance with the action taken by the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, and legalised by the Government of the United Kingdom, no persons outside the cotton trade should be allowed to deal in either ready or forward cotton. The local Cotton Trade Association and the Cotton Exchange should be called on to frame rules to this effect.
2. The Exchange should be called upon to fix the rates now prevailing as the highest maximum rate for the settlement for forward Contracts.

I am to request you to be so good as to favour me with the views of your association on these points at your earliest convenience.

I have the honour, etc.,

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL,
Controller of Prices.

I

Feb. 11.

Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd.,
Bombay, 15th February, 1918.

To the Controller of Prices, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 23, dated the 11th instant on the subject of certain suggested measures to prevent speculation on and to steady the prices of Indian Cotton and Indian made cloth and in reply thereto, to inform you that your proposals were discussed at some length by my Board, at their meeting held yesterday, but as the question of the control of cotton prices appears to my Directors to be a very intricate and important one, they would like to have an opportunity of considering the matter in all its aspects, before committing themselves to a definite reply. A very careful inquiry is therefore being made into the points raised in your letter and a comprehensive reply thereto will be forwarded to you at the earliest possible date.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) NOEL WILKINSON.

II.

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter No. 178/5/4 dated the 15th instant, I have the honour to place before you the following facts regarding the cotton market, which my Directors feel it is essential carefully to consider before taking steps to control cotton prices in India.

2. The enormous rise of cotton prices all over the world is the natural and unavoidable result of a general shortage of supplies as compared with requirements. America has produced three short crops in succession, the Egyptian crop was moderately good, whilst the Indian crop was small in 1914/15, good in 1915/16 and 1916/17, but decidedly short in the present season.

3. Permanent maximum prices for cotton have not so far been fixed anywhere in the world. In Liverpool a certain control is exercised as a temporary measure by fixing *daily* maximum prices. These, however, are adjusted in accordance with the fluctuation of the price of cotton at the producing centres and in the transport charges from the United States of America to the United Kingdom. To these maximum prices merchants in the United Kingdom are permitted to a maximum profit of 5 per cent. It will thus be seen that, whilst the maximum prices are subject to fluctuations, the margin of profit alone remains fixed. A certain control of prices has been contemplated in America, but does not up till now appear to have materialized.

4. My Directors would invite your particular attention, however, to the fact that the position in the United Kingdom is not analogous with the situation obtaining in India. In the first place the Home Government have only to consider the consumer, whereas in India Government have also to consider the grower and any scheme of control which ignored the latter would be wrong. Bombay Cotton prices are at present not unduly high as compared with American prices. The following table shows the rise in prices in percentage over the minimum and maximum rates in the pre-war years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

		Liverpool.	New York.	Bombay.
1912/13	over minimum	281%	191%	144%
	over maximum	221%	134%	92%
1913/14	over minimum	279%	185%	164%
	over maximum	196%	110%	115%

In view of the world's shortage of cotton and more especially of the present short crop in India and its poor quality, prices here would have been higher but for the difficulty of exporting cotton freely. It may be added that up-country prices are normally guided by Bombay prices, but that owing to the scarcity of high qualities required for export there is this year greater competition amongst buyers in up-country markets than usual and these markets accordingly rule higher than Bombay in spite of the small stocks in Bombay and the accumulation of cotton in up-country markets resulting from the the restricted railway traffic.

5. The second main point of difference between the position in India and in the United Kingdom is that the trade in raw cotton in England centres round Liverpool and is entirely controlled by the Liverpool Cotton Association, whilst in India cotton markets are scattered all over the country and although Bombay is the chief market it does not and could not exercise control over the other markets even if it had a controlling Exchange similar to the Liverpool Association. My Directors are, therefore, of opinion that any attempt, under present conditions, to reduce values in Bombay would of necessity discourage sellers in this market and would drive more buyers to the up-country markets, consequently creating even greater competition there than exists at present, and my Directors cannot suggest any scheme for controlling prices up-country, mainly because they consider it physically impossible effectively to control the *observance* of any fixed prices in these markets. My Directors also feel that so long as cotton cannot be railed freely to Bombay the tendency of prices here must continue upwards and that the fixing of maximum prices in this market under present conditions—though perhaps feasible with Government support—would probably have no more than a temporarily restraining effect on a further rise of prices in up-country markets.

6. For the reasons mentioned above, my Directors are definitely of opinion that it would be inadvisable to attempt in any way to interfere with the natural movement of prices. They feel, on the other hand, that something might be done to lessen the exaggeration of the movement of prices caused by speculation, for although the latter has not been the cause of the present advance in prices, continuation of this season's conditions or the failure to produce bumper crops during coming seasons would bring about conditions considerably worse than those prevailing this season and would be a great incentive to speculators to drive prices in the future to a very much higher level than at present.

7. My Directors feel that speculation by persons not in the trade who gamble in paper contracts only, without ever handling any actual cotton, has undoubtedly a considerable effect on prices, but they are of opinion that the mere prohibition or even the complete elimination of such speculation would be insufficient to control prices, because the extensive speculative operations of a few persons in the trade have very much more effect on prices than have those of outsiders.

8. In the opinion of my Directors the following existing conditions are the principal incentives to speculation in this country and if these were remedied there would remain only accidental incentives, such as small crops, poor quality, shortage of rolling stock, etc., to contend with. The principal incentives are:—

(a) The existence of markets such as obtain at Calcutta, Indore, Amraoti, Bikaneer and also at Bombay in the Kutch Kandy market, in which speculation is carried on to an enormous extent by persons in the trade as well as by others purely on the basis of differences to be paid and received without any intention of actual delivery.

(b) The custom at present in vogue in the trade of contracting for delivery many months ahead without any obligation to pay differences until the due date of the contract. This enables persons in the trade and others to speculate and overtrade to a much greater extent than they could do if differences were payable weekly, fortnightly or even monthly and is a deliberate temptation to petty brokers and others such as clerks, etc., (without any means) to dabble in cotton.

(c) The custom of contracting for individual growths of the various districts instead of having a general trading contract as exists in Liverpool and America. This enables speculators to corner the market in respect of the growth of any particular district where the crop may be short.

My Directors feel that these conditions are a permanent menace to the trade and that unless they are remedied, any measures taken to control prices can only result in a purely temporary improvement in the situation and an inconsiderable inconvenience to the trade.

9. The first difficulty my Directors have experienced in trying to remedy these conditions is the fact that there exists in this market no central body of control as in Liverpool and America. Since the Bombay Cotton Trade Association was formed there have sprung up in Bombay numerous other associations connected with the cotton trade, such as

The Bombay Cotton Exchange.
The Millowner's Association.
The Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association.
The Marwari Chamber of Commerce.
The Cotton Brokers' Association.
The Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association.

all of which have more or less conflicting interests and none of which has any real control over the trade.

But whilst each of these other Associations represents only its own particular section of the trade, the Bombay Cotton Trade Association endeavoured to secure representation of these different bodies and may now be said to be thoroughly representative, for its Board includes one or more members of each of the above Associations.

10. My Directors feel that if a permanent and not merely a temporary remedy is sought by Government, it is of primary importance—

(a) that Government grant this Association a Charter on the lines of that granted to the Liverpool Association. Under this Charter a Clearing House would be established and periodical payments of differences on forward contracts at fixed intervals enforced. Brokers and Commission Houses would be licensed and all contracts declared illegal unless made through a licensed broker or Commission House and in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of this Association and its Clearing House,

(b) that Government take steps to prevent all speculative transactions made purely on the basis of differences such as are made at Calcutta, Indore, Amraoti, Bikaneer and also in the Bombay Kutcha Khandy market.

11. If these two steps were taken this Association could easily remedy the evils enumerated under paragraph (b) and (c) above, could restrict speculation and also exercise a certain control over the movement of prices of Indian cotton so far as future seasons' crops are concerned. My Directors think however that before these steps are taken, the bodies mentioned in paragraph 9 should first be consulted.

12. To sum up, whilst my Directors feel that

(a) The present rise in cotton prices in India is not abnormal and is due to a shortage in the world's supply of cotton;

(b) any attempt to depress the value of the raw material in this market at the present time would bring it below its normal basis on parity with other producing markets of the world;

(c) such an attempt would cause great inconvenience and hardship to the Trade, especially in view of the fact that cotton prices are not interfered with in foreign countries largely consuming Indian cotton;

they also feel that control in the case of speculation is a most necessary thing and wish to urge Government to take prompt steps in the lines indicated above.

13. If however inspite of the views expressed above, Government still consider that the present situation calls for immediate control and are determined to make the experiment, my Directors are prepared to co-operate to the best of their ability and would endeavour to draft workable proposals at the same time placing their organisation at the disposal of Government for the purpose of carrying out any feasible policy.—I have the honour, etc.,

(Sd.) NOEL WILKINSON,
Secretary.

THE NEED FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"A Member of the Cotton Trade," who has not the courage to disclose his identity, from the way in which he has tried to reply to certain points raised by your able leader, seems without doubt, to be one of the gang of the speculators. Anyhow it is as clear as daylight, that his reply is very lame if not altogether misleading and mischievous. With regard to he first two paras, your correspondent's plea is absolutely incorrect. In the present situation of the market, there is no question at all of supply and demand. The demand is very limited and there is more than enough cotton in the market, and up-country. There is no doubt, there is some truth in what he says that some of the shippers are buying Broach cotton, in the districts at about the rates prevailing in Bombay. This they are compelled to do, as the rates in districts as well as in Bombay for ready cotton are bound to follow the speculative prices. These shippers have, as a matter of fact bought four times the quantity in future contracts on speculative basis, against their actual sales in Japan, and as they are making enormous profits, over these contracts, and fearing that some of the big operators are likely to inflame the prices still further, they have deemed it right, to secure a portion of their requirement in actual cotton. They have had a bad experience last year, and hence they do not desire to be caught short in actual cotton this year. It is nonsense to argue, that because ready cotton of this particular description is being sold, at this level, the price of futures is justifiable. It is an admitted fact, that the speculative prices of futures lead the market. Your correspondent will admit that stocks in Colaba are increasing daily, and that there is very limited and restricted demand of extraordinarily nice lots only, necessarily required for immediate shipment per ready steamers only. On the other hand everybody knows that it is difficult to find buyers for ordinary stuff. The argument of your correspondent, that the present speculative prices are on parity of actual cotton, is not only fallacious but entirely misleading, inasmuch as prices for ready lots are demanded on the basis of the speculative rates.

The arguments, advanced by your correspondent in para three, are on the face of it childish. The two Marwari speculators, who hold more than four lakhs of bales, are well known, for their manipulation and tactics They have more than one markets, like Calcutta, Indore, etc., to dispose off their holdings. It is an open fact that, the speculation in Bombay only, everyday, exceeds thousands of bales. Although the crop is about 3,00,000 bales, the cross dealings so far open and unclosed, all round, in Broach cotton, would exceed two and half million bales, and it is very easy for a bull to unload or for a bear to get bled and sume, is one of the so-called Commission Trade" like your correspondent, who, I presume, is one of the so called Commission House Brokers, can reap the harvest both ways and use his Shylock's knife in whatever way he pleases.

With regard to para four, there is no doubt that the contract business in Broach cotton only must be more than twenty lakhs. Your correspondent blames those who may have sold short, and says it is their fault if they are caught. Unfortunate bears could only thank him for his philanthropic expressions, but he should know well and will admit that there is always a limit to any such things. It is a well-known fact, that in India the practice among the farmers is to sell forward cotton for January for Bears or Bengals and April delivery for Broach, soon after the rains in June, in expectation of their yield. Large sales by farmers and others connected with the trade, were made early in the season. The October rains spoiled the crops and damaged the quality. The Bull clique was immediately forward and prices began to go up. In January sales, more of these people were not able to send up their goods, owing to railway difficulty. Those who were fortunate in getting the goods in Bombay, failed to get it passed in surveys. The result was, that they had to pay enormous damages by way of differences. Believing that they may get some benefit later on some of them transferred the sales in April, and they now find themselves in a very serious situation. The Bull clique is most powerful, and controls the market and hence all these small dealers are absolutely helpless and at the mercy of these unscrupulous polished marauders.

Regarding para five, your correspondent ought to be a personage really to be idolized if he tries to make the public believe, that "the Japanese firms here are merchants and *not speculators* and it is ridiculous to assume that they would ever buy to the extent mentioned." Allow me, Sir, to submit that the "Member of the Trade" after bulling cotton is now trying to bully the public. It is an admitted fact that all the Japanese firms speculate most heavily, and no man in the cotton trade will have the courage to come forward and say that they do not. These firms carry on speculation on a very large scale. There will not be a day on which these firms do not buy or sell by thousands. It can very easily be proved that some of these firms have purchased in futures, four to ten times more than their actual *bona fide* sales in Japan. Only a few days ago, one big firm sold by one single contract more than ten thousand bales of Broach cotton to a native firm by way of settlement. If this quantity was not in excess of their actual *bona fide* sales in Japan how could they have liquidated their purchase?

The last two paras of your correspondent's letter do not call for any reply. I entirely agree with the remarks contained in your post-script that it is ridiculous for anybody to believe that the present prices are not artificial and fictitious, brought about by well organised manipulation purely on a gambling basis. Regarding the remarks contained in your para under "Notes of the Day" everybody in the trade knows well, that it is not at all possible, to place any actual business in Japan, at prices considerably lower than those prevailing here, and this very fact conclusively proves that the rates in Bombay are purely artificial and misleading. It is also an admitted fact that there are at present lying in Japan, so far unsold, about 4,00,000 bales of Indian cotton consigned by Indian Merchants, which in some cases could not be sold even at Rs. 100 below the rates prevailing in Bombay. Does not this prove that the present rates brought about by a gang of gamblers in Bombay are altogether misleading and fictitious, and as this is helping the speculators to put up still higher, the already prohibitive prices in clothing, it is absolutely necessary for the Government to interfere at once with a view to give relief to the poor masses in India, otherwise it is feared that in a short time matters will become worse, and Government may find that any action they take is found to be too late. Your leader appeared in your issue of the 28th ultimo and to-day is the 1st and you will be surprised to learn that the speculators, without any reasonable ground, or any news from beyond the seas, within twenty-four hours have put up prices by about Rs. 25 as the latest quatation for Broach Bood to-night is Rs. 685. Unless Government takes immediate action, as is rightly foretold by you, "the consequences may be disastrous."

V. S. C.

March 1st, 1918.

BLEEDING THE BEARS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your able leader under the heading of "Cotton Danger" was published in your issue of Thursday last, wherein you urged Government to take immediate steps for fixing the maximum prices of cotton to avert disastrous consequences likely to ensue if the wild speculation is not put a stop to. The rate on the day was about Rs. 660, and by to-day,—Saturday,—within two days, the gang of gamblers in cotton have forced up the price to Rs. 695. It is really surprising that the Government is still sleeping over this important question. If immediate steps are not taken by Government, the consequences will be serious. On Monday last the price was about Rs. 650 and the speculators have put up nearly Rs. 45/50 without any reason. Wild and extensive speculation is being carried on besides in Bombay, at Calcutta, Indore, Bikaner, etc. It prices of cotton are not checked in time by the Government the cloth. values will go up tremendously high and the distress already felt amongst the poorer masses will become more acute and serious. There is always a limit to profiteering, but the cotton bull clique it seems want to bleed the bears without any mercy and they do not care what consequences will follow so far as prices of cloth and the poor are concerned. It is absolutely necessary that Government should intervene in the matter at once before things become too serious.

The India Government ought to learn a lesson from the Japanese Government. Last July in Japan speculation in Yarn had gone beyond all reasonable limits. Prices had advanced to about 550 Yens. Japan Government foresaw the disastrous results likely to follow, unless a check was put on the wild trend of prices. To avert economic and financial disasters the Japanese Government at once stepped in and put a stop to all further dealings. Prices for liquidation were fixed and within a short time the rates went down by nearly Yen 250. All possible relief was given to both the sides,—the bulls and the bears—and reputation of a good many firms was saved. This action of the Japanese Government produced a very good effect on all the other trades without their interference and every trade tried its best to adjust its own matters in a conciliatory way. It is a well known fact that the American Government have taken numerous steps in such cases.—Yours, etc.,

FOR THE POOR.

[We regret we have no space for the very large number of letters we have received on the above subject.—Editor "B. C."]

THE RENT BILL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is reported that a meeting of landlords was held at the rooms of the Presidency Association on Friday last, where it was contended that there was no necessity for the proposed Rent Bill. No one would like to see restrictions put upon his own actions, much less would powerful wealthy persons like that their money-making propensities shouuld receive a check, however much needed, in the interest of the poorer and the middle classes. I was surprised to read the name of a whilom Socialist at the meeting and much more to see the Presidency Association rooms used for such an object. Among the names of healthy landlords I find numbers of those who have made yard long speeches on the public platform in advocacy of the right of the poorer classes. Some of them are also members of the Home Rule League, while some have pleaded for the claims of the depressed classes. As for a number of them being members of the Municipal Corporation one can well understand their presence there at the meeting. The Corporation is largely composed of the land-owning class, those paying the House Tax or the Wheel Tax being entitled to send their representatives to the Corporation, and the meeting above referred to is itself strong argument in favour of those who demand that the tenant class should have the right of sending its representatives to the Corporation. It was sought to be proved at the meeting that the valuation of the landed property in Bombay had not appreciated and that therefore there was no necessity for a legislative measure at all. Both the premise and the inference are entirely wrong. Out of five buildings in Bombay the rents in four of these have been abnormally increased wholesale. Owners of chawls have given notices to each one of the scores of tenants in occupation of their premises. The evil is not confined to the lower classes. But the rents of buildings tenanted by the middle classes have been increased at one stroke 50 to 100 per cent. The rents of business premises too have been doubled and even trebled. I have heard of a theatre where cinema performances are given, the rent of which has been recently increased from 500 to Rs. 1,700 per month at one stroke. Petty shopkeepers have been made to fork out similarly enhanced rents.

I need not labour this point. It has by this time been completely proved, and it creates a smile to see wealthy owners of property coming forward at the eleventh hour with their protest, after the whole matter has been thrashed out in the newspapers and a remedial measure has been drafted for introduction in the Council. We have to derive some satisfaction from the fact that the aforesaid meeting was not unanimous in its opinion and that a dissentient voice was raised even in that happy-family, gathering.

It is now high time for the tenant class to combine and hold large meetings in the different centres of Bombay and send up petitions to the Legislative Council praying for an early adoption of the benificent measure in question.

The inflated prices of commodities, and particularly of food stuffs, have much to do with the sudden enhancement of rent. Since rents increased shopkeepers and tradesmen had no recourse left but to increase the price of their articles, so that actual *living* in Bombay has become almost an impossibility.

The said meeting *naively* instructed its committee to catch the ear of the non-official members of the Council and to win their sympathy and support in their favour.

Will the non-official members, who are supposed to be the real exponents of the feelings and sentiments of the people of Bombay voice their grievances, or take the side of a favoured few who are trying to take the utmost advantage of the present exceptional circumstances brought on by the stress of war conditions? They are not supposed to be dear to the piteous cry of the helpless occupants of property who have been mercilessly asked to vacate or pay the extortionate increased rent demanded of them.—Yours, etc.,

R. B. PAYMASTERS.

Chandanwadi, Bombay, March 2nd.

INCREASE OF RENTS.

The Secretary, D. Ward Food Prices Committee, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, writes:—

It has come to the notice of some of the members of the D Ward Prices Committee during their personal inspection of certain localities that rents of some of the houses in the ward occupied by the working classes have been increased beyond the limit allowed by the recent Government Notification and, in order that the Committee should be in possession of all the facts of such cases, it invites the co-operation of voluntary workers who would spare some time to move in the locality and find out all cases of unreasonable increase of rent, specially in the case of buildings occupied by the poorer classes, and also to inform the illiterate section of the population of the steps taken by the Government to check the rise in rents. I strongly hope that a large number of enthusiastic voluntary workers will come forward to help the community, especially the poorer section of it, in this important matter and send in their names to me without delay.

HELP TO SEVA SADAN.

The Secretary gratefully acknowledges receipt of the following donations to the funds of the Seva Sadan for January and February, 1918:—Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon Rs. 100, Bai Dhunbaiji D. Parakh Rs. 200, Messrs. Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co. Rs. 750, Seth Mulraj Khatav Rs. 60, Messrs. Ralli Bros., Dhanjibhoy Bomanji, H. H. J. S. S. and Trustees of the Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Charity Funds Rs. 50 each, Mrs. F. R. Cama and Messrs. Sidick R. Saram K. Cassambhoy and Matubhai Kasanbhai Rs. 25 each, Lady Tata Rs. 20, Mrs. P. B. Jeejeebhoy and Mrs. Bachubai M. S. Jamsetji Rs. 15 each, Messrs. M. S. Millard, A. J. Billimoria, H. J. Bhabha, Rustomji and Nasarvanji Boyce, K. R. Powvalla, Mahmad Kasanji, Hansraj P. Thakersey, N. Y. Kashalkar, a Karachi friend, P. M. Dalal, Merwanji and Bana, Mistri and Bhedwar, Hormusji Ardeshir, Mrs. Erachsha J. Doctor and a Sister Rs. 10 each, miscellaneous Rs. 137. For School Feeding:—Mrs. K. S. Powvalla Rs. 10, (for a treat) Mrs. Dinbai R. Tata Rs. 20, a Zoroastrian Lady Rs. 15, Bai Jaiji D. Sethna Rs. 10, Bai Dhunbai D. Darbari Rs. 10, through Miss J. Avasia Rs. 5-8.

"YOUR CROPS ARE ANNAS EIGHT."

In the "Times of India" recently some would-be poet parodied Wordsworth's beautiful poem to make out that all who complain about distress in Kaira lie side by side. A propos of this a correspondent sends us the following:—

Sir! I the Kaira Patidar
Who met the guileless poet
Would tell against his "Kain Nathi"
My tale of annas eight.

I waited on the Collector
Who sat in all his pride
In easy-chair, at Tambu-door
With "Times of India" wide.

"The crops have failed, Ma Bap," I said,
"You must reduce the rate."
He looked up sharp, and blandly said,
"It's more than annas eight."

"But Bajri's failed entirely
"And Kodra's annas two,
"No Vovto and no Pulses, mind,
"For children, what to do?

"The fodder spoiled by heavy rain
"My cattle all are weak
"There's naught to sell, to pay the State,
"Do pray! postponement speak."

"You have some rice, and Dal you'll get
"When Tur comes home to split,
"Your sick Tobacco's very good
"Against the plague to eat.

"There's Cotton spoiled by Swati rain
"Where fodder, too, you get.
"And all can see without much pain
"Your crops are annas eight.

"I have railed through country, rode through lane,
"And motored through the Towns,
"Have seen excellent houses
And Women's pretty gowns.

"And often of an evening fine
"Johukams have I met,
"Talati, too, and Mamlatdars,
"And fat Narottam Sheth.

"They all agree with Me, of course,
"Your staying pow'rs are great;
"And whether you sell your house or kine,
"Or let, for food, your children whine,
"Your crops are annas eight."

PATIDAR.

EXTERNMENT OF MESSRS. TILAK AND PAL.

PROTEST FROM HYDERABAD (SIND) CITIZENS.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Mar. 2.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad (Sind) held under the auspices of the local branch of Home Rule League on Friday evening last a resolution was unanimously passed emphatically protesting against the decision of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, preventing Messrs. Tilak and Pal from performing their public duty as members of the All-India Congress Committee which recently met at Delhi and against the decision of the Viseroy declining to interfere in the matter and strongly urging Government immediately to cancel the order issued under the Defence of India Act prohibiting Messrs. Tilak and Pal to enter the provinces of Delhi and the Punjab.

The meeting further resolved to communicate the above resolution to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the Viceroy, and Messrs. Tilak and Pal and the Press.

A EUROPEAN DRIVER FINED.

FOR RESISTING ENTRANCE OF PASSENGER IN COMPARTMENT.

On the 31st December, 1917, a European driver of the East Indian Railway, named Weystope, was travelling by mail in a 2nd class compartment, which was not reserved. At Kalol Station a Bania 2nd class passenger sought accommodation in the compartment. The driver resisted his entrance. The police sub-inspector was approached, but he was unable to obtain redress. The driver was therefore prosecuted under section 504, Indian Penal Code. The First Class Magistrate at Palanpur on February 28, fined the driver Rs. 3 in the above case and further cautioned him against his misconduct.

MILLITARY MONOPOLISTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Recently I happened to travel by the G. I. P. Ry. to Bombay and Poona.

Some six Indian soldiers occupied a compartment accommodating 24 persons. The compartment was not reserved but the soldiers did not allow passengers to enter in the compartment. I came across this incident at every station while travelling from Bhusawal to Bombay by a night passenger train.

The other incident which I came across was while I was travelling from Bombay to Poona by a night passenger train and was as follows:—

A party of some five Indian recruiters with about 10 recruits entered a compartment to seat 56 persons and though the compartment was not reserved did not allow other passengers to enter. Now that soldiers, recruiters and recruits are travelling by Railway everyday, ordinary passengers are likely to be troubled in the above manner Will the Railway authorities pay attention to the matter?—Yours, etc.,

V. G. BHAT.

Feb. 26.

FRAUD ON A KARACHI FIRM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference the para in your issue of 1st March headed "Fraud on a Karachi Firm," we learn from our branch Manager at Karachi that the account your correspondent gave is not correct. The victims in the case were the firm who sold the leather, not ourselves.—Yours, etc.,

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Bombay, March 2nd.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"TOTE"—sends a long letter containing grave complaints of the invidious treatment meted out, as he alleges, to the Indian staff of the Totalisator at the Western India Turf Club. He alleges that their treatment by those in authority in the Totes is quite different from that accorded to the European and Eurasian employees. We have not room for such a long letter. If his story is true, we would suggest that, however needy, a self-respecting Indian or anyone else should not continue to accept employment under such circumstances. We are drawing the attention of the Secretary of the Club to his complaints.

APABHAI C. AMIN.—We regret we cannot publish your letter.

"SOUND MEASURE."—Your letter is too long for insertion. You should write more clearly and tidily. In any case we should not accept manuscript sent us in such slovenly form.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Monday, March 4, 1918.

THE NEW MANTLE.

In politics, as in the larger strategy of war, the art of skillful manoeuvre is invaluable and, if the speeches at the recent annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce were a true index to the attitude of the non-official European in this country towards the proposed reforms, an altered strategy would seem to be finding favour in the counsels of that community. They began with adopting the proverbial tactics of the ostrich, ignoring the very existence of a demand for change and treating all movements for reform as too nebulous to deserve notice. In despite of this the voice of the country grew apace in strength and volume and it was no longer possible to pretend not to understand its clear and unmistakable demands. That was the dread signal which rallied all the Anglo-Indian forces into articulate and active opposition, and a violent and most determined attempt was made to smother for the time all cry of reform and self-government by mere shouting. Bitter and unworthy attacks on the Secretary of State, dark warnings to the Viceroy, venomous jibes at the educated classes, and then political leaders, and terrifying prophecies of the impending ruin of the fabric of Indian Government, —these and a number of equally honourable weapons were used, and the game of what Mr. Shirley Tremearne now terms "political incendiarism" was played freely and to the full. And it failed—for the simple reason that it had sadly outlived its day.

With the keen and irrepressible instinct of self-interest, nothing disheartened by his failure, the European trader is again on the prowl, searching for new devices to defend time-worn privileges! It is easy enough for the veriest reactionary to masquerade as a reformer, and that is exactly what Sir Hugh Bray and his confreres have now started to do in the fond hope of whittling down the coming changes and confining them to the narrow spheres of municipal administration. They have with a suspicious suddenness discovered that the world goes round and that they must go with it! And their followers are being exhorted to practice moderation and avoid using all biting language offensive to their Indian fellow-subjects, to view with sympathy and attempt to understand Indian aspirations and not to emulate Mrs. Partington and try and keep back the Atlantic with a broom. One could wish that this were the genuine repentence of men who had realized how grievously out of joint with the times they had been, but their fond and inevitable lingering on the eternal cry of "not yet," and their disingenuous and belated appeal to the more moderate "leaders of India" preclude such an inference. Their new-born ardour for "local and responsible self-government" is on a par with the excessive zeal they have now begun to display for the education of the Indian masses. And when they talk of building the structure of self-government from the foundations and not from the top, it consorts well with their convenience to forget that India saw the truth of self-governing institutions before the European races had emerged into civilization and that, since the days of Lord Ripon, there has been no more uncompromising opponent of the smallest extension of local self-government than the Anglo-Indian—official or non-official. With an equal ill-grace comes their interested solicitude for mass education, an end which the Indian reformer has struggled in vain to achieve for well nigh half-a-century in the face of determined opposition of its new-found friends.

The leopard will not change his spots and however much the exigencies of the hour may demand the donning of the reformer's cloak with airs of sympathy for Indian aspirations and moderation in views and language, we have an occasional peep of the true spirit of the Anglo-Indian reactionaries when their spokesmen still continue to indulge in their perverted talk of the agitation for self-government having been engineered by a handful of men without a stake in the country. Is it not transparently clear that these professions of sympathy and zeal for reform, from a class which has upto now consistently opposed all change, are but a clever attempt to clog the wheel of reform, and confine it to a narrow and infructuous sphere? The Brays and the Tremearnes seem, however, to forget that the new role of moderate reformers that they have assumed will not deceive even the most inexperienced Indian publicist, for their eternal talk of their "cherished privileges" is too much in evidence to pass unnoticed. But more significant than these assumed airs and exploded cries, and far more repulsive, is the tone of supercilious arrogance, what Mill termed "the scornful overbearingness of the conquering nation" which pervades the utterances of these gentlemen. Is it not entirely wide of the mark for the resident European Community to talk of being "the cheerful givers" of new rights to their Indian fellow-subjects? These busybodies need to be gently yet firmly reminded that the grant of any new privileges to Indians rests fortunately with the British Parliament and the British nation and not with a handful of white Banias or Marwaries whom trade and adventure have landed in our midst. We are at the parting of ways in Indian affairs, and if the non-official Englishman is to be a helpful worker in rearing the edifice of self-governing India's greatness, he has to outlive the superstition that the dominating voice in Indian administration is to be his and that of his official brother. However much he may hug to his bosom the memory of old times, he has unmistakably to realize that the days of cheap and comfortable mining and planting concessions at the expense of true Indian interests, unfair monopolies in supplying Government needs, a railway policy after his own heart and taxation which might touch him the least, in short, the whole story of race privilege and exploitation in this country, has in the very near future to be irrevocably ended, and that India has to be governed primarily in the interests of the sons of the soil. Not till this realization has dawned upon him will it be to any purpose to talk of a "field for co-operation" between Indians and Englishmen in this country and of the intrests of the two being "interdependent and inseparable."

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon received H. H. the Begum of Janjira on Saturday morning and afterwards visited the Fort Needle Room.

His Majesty the King has cabled to her Excellency inquiring after the health of the Governor and also conveying his sympathy as well as that of her Majesty to Lady Willingdon on the death of her father.

Her Excellency attended service at the Cathedral on Sunday evening.

Mr. Justice Rafiq of the Allahabad High Court is taking furllough, Mr. Syed Abdur Rauf, Barrister-at-law, will officiate.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore having declined the presidentship of the Bengal Provincial Conference, the Hon. Babu Akhil Chandra Dutta of Comilla has been unanimously elected President of the Conference to be held at Chinsura.

Notes of the Day.

A Warning to the Germans.

The idea of an economic war after the war of arms—endorsed by the Paris Conference—has now been definitely and wisely abandoned, thanks mainly to President Wilson's uncompromising attitude. A Washington telegram says that the referendum of the Chambers of Commerce in the United States overwhelmingly favours a resolution warning German businessmen that an economic combination will be formed against them after the war, unless the danger of excessive armaments is removed by making the German Government a responsible instrument controlled by the people. This seems rather inconsistent with the end of the war to which we all look forward, namely, a peace entered into with a German Government thoroughly representative of, and responsible to, the mass of German people. But it should serve as a warning to the German people that they cannot expect to be admitted to the comity of nations, unless they assert themselves, and, by dethroning their present taskmasters, remove what is a menace to themselves as well as to every democracy in the world.

German Opinion.

That the Germans have not yet realised the extent of this danger is apparent, for instance, from the comments of what is the most independent German paper, namely, the "Vorwaerts," on the Inter-Allied Socialists' war aims which, in substance, are an endorsement of the aims publicly stated by Allied statesmen. The "Vorwaerts" recognises that the memorandum breathes conciliation, but in its insistence on practicability being the ruling consideration, it does not seem to have progressed much beyond the cynicism of Hertling. "Any Government," willing to make concessions relative to Alsace-Lorraine or Posen, the journal says, "would fall immediately," because, "there is no volume of German opinion ready to concede anything." Nobody wants Germany to concede anything to her disadvantage, according to all notions of justice and right and the question of Alsace-Lorraine is emphatically one in which the rights not of Germany, but of the people of the provinces are involved. In the Reichstag last week, the Socialist Sohedmann is reported to have rebuked the Kaiser for saying *recently* that the victory of German arms must first be recognised and to have declared that the great mass of Socialists energetically repudiates the Kaiser's views. The repudiation to be really energetic must be practical enough to secure that the German Government must be a responsible instrument controlled by the people.

America's Efforts.

Further insight into the characteristically thorough and up-to-date preparations that are being made by the United States to strengthen their efforts in the war, is provided by what the Allied and neutral correspondents have seen during their recent visit to American engineering works and shipyards. Admiral Jellicoe said the other day that the British destroyer is the greatest enemy of the German submarine. America is making her destroyers even more formidable by equipping them with all kinds of new devices and is turning them out faster than Germany is able to build submarines, so that when the last American destroyer, now being built, reaches European waters, Great Britain and the United States combined will have ten destroyers against every working U-Boat. This, however, is not the only thing that America is doing. She is rapidly repairing the losses sustained by submarinism. The great construction of warships is not interfering with the building of merchantmen, the shipbuilding process having been revolutionised by the application of standardisation to ships.

Pandemonium.

Saturday's race meeting is likely to remain an unpleasant memory to the race-going public of Bombay for some time to come. Hardened as they are to the inadequate and inconsiderate arrangements which the W. I. T. C. continues to maintain for a section of the public from whom it derives fabulous profits every season, Saturday's experiences can only be described as abominable. The crush at the Totes,—which at the best of times can only be described as a disgrace to any well-conducted institution, and which would not be tolerated anywhere outside Bombay for a week,—was something unprecedented. Men and women, hitherto used to jostling one another, had actually to fight to put their money in. In a number of cases brought to our notice individuals were hurt and crushed in the scrimmage. Dozens of men had their hats knocked off and their clothes torn. Women, needless to say, when they ventured to take their chance, suffered especially heavily. Quite a number of people were forced to desist from buying any tickets at all rather than face the crush, or went to the Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 windows instead of the Rs. 10. The scene, in short, could only be described as pandemonium by any one who witnessed it, and the abnormal heat of the day completed the tale of misery. But, we presume, the authorities of the Club, as usual, were in a state of blissful ignorance and reposeful content what time pandemonium reigned.

The "Star Chamber" Committee.

A propos of the arbitrary habits of the Committee and Stewards of the W. I. T. C., the Bombay correspondent of "Capital" makes some pertinent remarks which deserve quotation:—

> It puzzles many a man why the Executive of a Turf Club should always act like a Star Chamber. In India the explanation is simple. For years and years racing was administered by Military Officers on the strictest military principles, the chief of which is secrecy, arbitrariness and impatience of criticism. This plan was all very well when the chief owners of race-horses were soldiers who raced for sport; but it is utterly absurd in these democratic days when racing has become a commercial proposition.

The Purdanashin Stewards.

And refering particularly to the action of the Stewards regarding the Sidney Plate incident, our contemporary adds:—

> It seems to me that the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. adopt the purdah for the very same reason attributed by Mark Twain to the ladies of Egypt who veiled their fases, namely, to hide their ugliness. We want a change badly. The Stewards should all be stipendiary and responsible to the public, and they must be imbued with the principle that the chief aim of racing is the improvement of stock and not mere gambling.

Sir Dinshaw and Sir Claude.

An instructive as well as lively passage at arms took place between Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Sir Claude Hill at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on Thursday on Mr. Sastri's resolution on the public services. Sir Dinshaw expressed the feelings of the public when he asked Government to show substantial sympathy instead of "lip" sympathy. The figures which Mr. Sastri quoted conclusively, demonstrate—if any proof were needed—that the sympathy of the Government in this matter has hitherto been only lip sympathy. Sir Claude Hill "regretted that Sir Dinshaw Wacha imported into the discussion the suggestion of racial antagonism, Government distrust, and allegations that Government only showed lip sympathy without attempting to do anything practical." Sir Claude Hill's resentment of inconvenient truths is not surprising, but his insinuation that it is the non-official members who suggest racial antagonism when it is really the bureaucracy which encourages and perpetuates this antagonism by deliberately shutting out Indians as such from the higher services is as amazing a perversion of facts as any responsible or irresponsible official spokesman has ever been guilty of.

No Better Than Before.

On the other hand, Sir Claude Hill and other members of the Government, who followed him, unfortunately left no doubt that Government, are no more anxious now than they have been in the past, to do anything "practical." Thus, Sir Claude Hill is still "in favour of recruiting the best available material from the four corners of the world for scientific services"—as if in all other countries it was a recognised practice "to recruit the best available material from the four corners of the world." Apart from this familiar and cynical device of excluding Indians from the services, as far as possible, the doctrine laid down that before any decision as to recruiting technical and scientific services entirely in India and to that end providing the requisite educational facilities in the country, is arrived at, the local Governments should be consulted because they "are directly concerned," is one which requires to be strongly repudiated. The question whether any public service should be recruited entirely in this country itself, has passed the stage when any discussion on it would serve any useful purpose, and its settlement certainly can no longer be left to the discretion of local Governments. The question involves a right of the people.

Human Ingratitude.

The report of the Municipal Commissioner regarding the disposal of unserviceable bullocks belonging to the Municipality, makes most distressing reading. It appears that it has been the practice for the last three years to sell these animals to contractors, who are usually butchers. The transaction brings in a paltry sum of five to six thousand rupees a year to the Municipality and, possibly, it is regarded as a proof of "business-like" administration. It is evident, however, that the practice is as inhuman as it is ungrateful. It does not yet seem to have occurred to those who have continued to sanction it for the last three years that the animals which have served the Municipality for a number of years, deserve better consideration than to be consigned to the tender mercies of the butcher. A municipality, at least, should, in such matters set an example and help to inculcate the duty of treating dumb animals with consideration. The Bombay Pinjrapole have offered to accept these unserviceable bullocks on certain conditions and we trust the Municipal Corporation would accept the offer.

PRELUDE TO GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

ACTION BEGUN OVER 120 MILES.

MASK FOR BIGGER OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 2.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., March 3.

The question of Japanese action in Siberia divides attention to-day with German attacks on the French north of the Aisne and in Champagne extending altogether over 120 miles. These operations are regarded as being the prelude to the German offensive which may be expected any day. The fact that they are carried out chiefly at night suggests that they are intended to mask bigger preparations in the German rear. It is not unlikely that Champagne has been chosen for the German attempt to reach Paris, because the enemy would thus be able to reinforce the flanks against a British attack on the coast or a French attack through Alsace. Correspondents at British Headquarters describe the weather as again wintry and bad for aerial visibility not favouring large offensive action.

CANNONADING TO RIGHT OF MEUSE.

FRENCH SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., March 3.

Last night's French communiqué said:—In the regions of Rheims and Champagne the enemy's artillery was very feeble The French since morning have completely re-established their lines at La Pompille, the attack against which during the night of the 1st instant was effected by two battalions. There has been lively cannonading on the right of the Meuse at Hill 344 and north of Bezonvaux.

ATTACK ON PORTUGUESE FRONT.

REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 2.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., March 3.

To-night's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—Enemy raiders showed great activity last night all along the British front. In addition to six raids reported this morning, the enemy made two other attempts east of Polygon Wood. We drove them off in both cases securing prisoners. In the enemy's raid on the Portuguese front delivered in considerable strength on a front of three thousand yards, he succeeded in entering the foremost trenches and secured several prisoners. The Portuguese counter-attacking immediately completely drove the enemy out. We repulsed the enemy in other raids in certain cases after sharp fighting securing a number of prisoners and inflicting considerable losses. Our aeroplanes dropped over two hundred bombs on various targets and fired many machine-gun rounds. We brought down four enemy machines. One of ours is missing.

FUTILE ENEMY RAIDS.

AT SEVERAL POINTS ON BRITISH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 2.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., Mar. 3.

In this afternoon's communiqué Field Marshal Haig says:—

The Norfolks made a successful raid southward of Armentieres. Our patrols in the neighbourhood of Arleux-en-Gohelle brought in prisoners.

The enemy attempted night raids at several points. Two raiding parties entered our lines in the St. Quentin sector and a few of our men are missing. A few enemy reaching our trenches in a third raid in the neighbourhood of Hargicourt were all killed or captured.

After heavy bombardment in the morning on a wide front northward of Neuvechapelle, a strong party attacked and entered the Portuguese front trenches. An immediate counterattack ejected the enemy, completely restoring the situation.

We repulsed other raids in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Comines canal and southward of Houthoulst Forest.

PORTUGUESE CAPTURES IN PATROL ENCOUNTERS,

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS ON ENEMY POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Mar. 1.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 2.

A communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—The Portuguese took some prisoners in the patrol encounters.

There has been hostile artillery fire between Ribecourt and the Scarpe. We took 312 prisoners and twenty machine guns in February.

Our airmen bombed the dumps southward of Lille and the railway sidings at Courtrai and Deynze. One of our machines is missing. Our night-fliers between hailstorms dropped four tons of bombs on the aerodrome between Tournai and Mons and on the billets. All returned.

VIOLENT ATTACKS ON FRENCH.

ALL REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

ENEMY FAILURE EAST OF SUIPPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., March 2.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—Two enemy columns attacked last night east of Chavignen, but were thrown back with heavy losses after violent hand-to-hand fighting. Another attempt east of Corbeny was equally unsuccessful.

There has been lively mutual artillery firing between the Miette and the Aisne and in the sector of Rheims, where a civil hospital was set on fire and systematically bombarded during the fire.

The enemy bombarded our first lines in the Champagne during night time, notably in the mountainous region of the Suippe and in the direction of Butte-du-Mesnil, west of which the enemy attack was driven back except at one point.

Simultaneously, a powerful enemy raid east of the Suippe was completely defeated.

ARTILLERY FIRING IN THE WOEUVRE.

There has been considerable artillery firing in the Woeuvre. One of our crews carried out photographic reconnaissance as far as Marineburg, 80 kilometres behind the lines.

INTENSE ARTILLERY DUEL.

A BIG RAID REPULSED AT TWO POINTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, March 2.
Recd. 12-15 a.m., March 3.

Last night's French communiqué said:—There was intense artillery duel in the region north and north-west of Rheims and in the Champagne in the region of the heights. South-west of Butte-du-Mesnil the enemy after being driven out by counter-attacks from some points to which he penetrated this morning, again assaulted with fresh forces and after several unsuccessful attempts with heavy losses he regained a footing in a part of the positions we captured on the 13th February.

The enemy violently bombarded our first lines on the front of Beaumont and the Cahume Wood and also at Sucheprey, where a big raid was repulsed at two points last night.

In to-day's attacks the American troops came into contact with special raiding troops. The Americans everywhere held their lines in tact and inflicted appreciable losses, capturing the Germans.

INTENSE ARTILLERY FIGHTING.

FROM CHEMIN-DES-DAMES TO THE MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 2.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., Mar. 3.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—There has been intense artillery fighting at many points from the Chemin-de-Dames to the Meuse. We repulsed enemy raids south of Juvincourt.

The enemy was aggressively active, notably north-west and south-east of Rheims. He attempted in the afternoon to debouch against the salient at Neuve Chapelle, but a precise fire disorganised the attack and a subsequent counterattack drove out the elements which had succeeded in gaining a footing in the advanced posts.

Simultaneously the enemy attacked at La Pontelle, but our fire drove him back. He violently re-attacked, making repeated efforts to reach the Fort of La Pontelle and isolated elements succeeded in gaining a footing in the northern portion of a small work west of the fort. The enemy at the same time made an abortive attack east and south of La Bertonnerie.

In the Champagne the enemy attacked at two points without success.

FURTHER RAIDS IN CHAMPAGNE AND LORRAINE.

In the direction of Mont Cornillet the attack was carried out on a front of 800 metres, but the enemy found that our trench had been previously evacuated under instruction. The enemy was immediately driven out by an energetic counterattack and the positions were entirely re-established. Our fire broke down the other attack east of the Tenton. In the course of these actions we inflicted serious losses and took some prisoners.

There was violent bombardment during the night south-west of Butte-du-Mesnil and fairly strong artillery fire on the left of the Meuse. Enemy raids in the Lorraine and the Vosges were repulsed.

A BRITISH TUG'S EXPERIENCE

BESPATTERED BY BULLETS WHILE TOWING SWEDISH BARQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
AMSTERDAM, March 2.
Recd. 12-15 a.m., March 3.

A British tug towing the Swedish barque Maorilands from Rotterdam to England was attacked by six German seaplanes. Most skilful seamanship by the master of the tug saved the barque, both returning to the Hook of Holland bespattered by bullets.

ACUTE SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

JAPAN READY TO CHECK GERMAN MENACE.

ALL PREPARATIONS COMPLETED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
PARIS, March 1.
Recd. 11-25 a.m., March 2.

The departure of the Allied diplomats from Petrograd is not attributed to the German advance, but to the expected intervention of Japan in Siberia. It is understood that the Allies have agreed in principle to the intervention and only details require settlement.

IRKUTSK JAPANESE OBJECTIVE.

LOCAL ACTION IN MANCHURIA INADEQUATE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 2.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., March 3.

The diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" suggests that Irkutsk is the Japanese objective and says that local action in Russian Manchuria would be inadequate for the situation.

DEPARTURE OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH EMBASSIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 11-25 a.m., March 2.

An undated telegram from Reuter's Petrograd correspondent states that the French and British Embassies have departed.

POURPARLERS BETWEEN JAPAN AND ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., March 2.

The Associated Press of America learns that Japan is inquiring of America and the Entente as regards the proposal to institute joint military operations in Siberia to save vast supplies at Vladivostock and along the Siberian railway. Pourparlers are progressing to decide whether Japan shall proceed single-handed or whether there shall be joint action.

WASHINGTON, March 2.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 2.

It is announced that the Unied States Embassy and the Consulate left Petrograd for Mologda on the 27th February.

JAPANO-AMERICAN COOPERATION.

GENENAL FOCH ON THE SITUATIO N.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Feb. 227.
Recd. 12 midnight, Mar. 3.

Interviewed by the "New Yory Life" General Foch urged that America without relaxing her efforts in the west should give attention to the orient. America and Japan should meet Germany in Siberia, and America and Japan must furnish military and economic resistance to the German penetration both in war time and after the war. Steps to this end should be taken immediately.

"DAILY NEWS" ON THE SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., March 2.

The "Daily News" in an editorial says:—There is military ground for preventing material on the Siberian railways from falling into the hands of the enemy, but any measures in that direction must be taken with the intention of conserving the interests of Russia. The statement from Washington that Japan has inquired of America and the Entente with a view to institution of joint military operations in Siberia shows that Japan takes the correct view. American feeling like our own is understood to be opposed to a Japanese landing, but this view has been somewhat modified by the intimation that joint action only is contemplated.

KAISER CONVOKES CROWN COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 2.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., Mar. 3.

The Kaiser has convoked a Crown Council of all German reigning families at the Main Headquarters.

RUSSIANS SIGN PEACE.

TREATY NOT DISCUSSED.

RESULT OF GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 3.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., Mar. 4.

The delegation at Brestlitovsk wires on 2nd March: "As anticipated, deliberations for peace treaty have been absolutely useless. They could only make things worse and even lead to the presentation of another ultimatum. In view of this and of the refusal of the Germans to cease military action until peace is signed, we resolved to sign the treaty without discussing its contents and to leave after signature. We have therefore requested a train intending to sign the treaty to-day and leave afterwards. The most serious of the new terms is the demand to detach the regions of Kardakhan, Kars and Batum from Russian territory on the pretext of the self-determination of peoples."

BRESTLITOVSK PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

TO LAST ONLY THREE DAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 11-25 a.m., March 2.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—The peace delegation at Brestlitovsk reports that the Central Powers, replying to the request for cessation of hostilities, declared they would cease only when the peace treaty had been signed. Three days are allowed for negotiations commencing to-day.

FEARED LONG SIEGE OF PETROGRAD.

DEFENCE COMMITTEE'S APPEAL FOR FOODSTUFFS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 2.
Recd. 12 midnight, Mar. 3.

The Defence Committee of Petrograd in an appeal to the workers of Russia asks the corn-growing governments to send wheat and food-stuffs to the Capital which will probably have to endure the horrors of a long siege. It denies that the Government is leaving Petrograd.

REMOVAL OF GOVERNMENT FROM PETROGRAD.

PROJECT TEMPORARILY ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 11-25 a.m., March 2.

A telegram of yesterday's date from Petrograd states that the Bolshevik News Agency announces that the projected removal of the Government from Petrograd has been temporarily abandoned in consequence of "our success in holding up the German offensive."

RUSSIAN DELEGATION AT BRESTLITOVSK,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 28.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., March 2.

A telegram of to-day's date from Berlin says that the Russian delegation has arrived at Brestlitovsk.

FEARED BREACH OF NEGOTIATIONS.

BRESTLITOVSK DELEGATION'S MESSAGE TO LENIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, March 2.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 2.

A wireless Russian communiqué says:—Lenin has received a message from the Brestlitovsk delegation requesting a train with escort. Lenin comments that this probably means that the Germans have broken off the negotiations. "We must be ready for immediate German advance on Petrograd and on all fronts. People must rise and strengthen the defence measures."

A SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 11-25 a.m., March 2.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—We made a successful raid north of the Ypres-Staden railway. There has been reciprocal artillery activity in the neighbourhood of Vacquerie and east of Ypres.

PREMIER'S INTERVIEW WITH U. S. AMBASSADOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 2.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., Mar. 3.

Mr. Lloyd George had a long interview with the American Ambassador last evening.

PURCHASE OF WAR BONDS.

BUSINESS MEN'S WEEK.

TO ECLIPSE RECORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 0 10 a.m., Mar. 4.

The Great War Bonds campaign styled "Business Men's Week" opens to-morrow and it hoped to raise at least a hundred millions. Many novel schemes have been prepared for appealing to the public especially in London which is anxious to eclipse the previous records of provincial cities. Challenges and counter-challenges have been exchanged between various boroughs in London and provinces. For instance Cambridge has challenged Oxford as to which will subscribe more.

CENTRAL POWERS QUARRELLING.

SOCIALIST'S INDICTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 3.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., Mar. 4.

In the Reichstag the Socialist Herr Vogtherr denounced Germany's "infamous war policy" in Russia. He accused the Chancellor of breaking the law in importing food from Bavaria and said that Austria and Germany were already quarrelling over the Ukraine booty.

CHINA TO CO-OPERATE WITH JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 1.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., Mar. 3.

A telegram to the "Morning Post" from Shanghai says that the Chinese press declares that four Chinese divisions will cooperate with the Japanese in Siberia.

The Japanese Ambassador had a protracted conference with Mr. Balfour yesterday.

A FREE HAND TO JAPAN.

ADVOCATED BY "DAILY CHRONICLE."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, March, 1.
Recd. 8 a.m. March, 3.

The diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," referring to the prospect of Japan's active intervention in the war, says:—

France has always favoured it. Public opinion in England has preserved a more open attitude as if waiting for a definite Governemnt lead. Now events are moving so fast that old reticencies and hesitations seem out of place and it is difficult conceive of the Allies failing to give Japan the requisite invitation to act in quenching the fire which is imperilling her existence as an Empire. Moreover, by our treaty with Japan she is the authorised custodian of law and order in the Far East. That is most important and gives her the right to act.

AMERICAN PARTNERSHIP HELD INADVISABLE.

America has her hands full on the Western front and any attempt to divert men, munitions and tonnage from that great objective is to be condemned. Moreover, any linking of America with Japan in this vast enterprise would be resented by Japanese opinion as a mark of distrust of her ability and disinterestedness. To give Japan a partner in the enterprise marked out for her by political and geographical destiny, would be an error, morally and politically.

"TRUST JAPAN."

"DAILY MAIL'S" ADVICE TO BRITISH STATESMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 1.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., Mar. 3.

The "Daily Mail" in the course of a statement purporing to represent the Japanese view, says:—"Japan is ready to take the most adequate action to checkmate German aggression in the Far East, so it is believed that Japan's Allies will realise the impracticability of their co-operation in an enterprise of incalculable possibilities, particularly as regards shipping and food. Trust Japan. Encumber her with no arrangements which could hamper her in throwing her full force into a situation calling insistently for action. Before she can do anything she requires a wholehearted and enthusiastic Japanese opinion. That united sentiment could be produced only if the leaders were able to show the people that the Allies trusted Japan unanimously and unreservedly with this great mission.

NECESSITY FOR JAPAN'S TAKING IMMEDIATE STEPS.

SAFEGUARDING ALLIED INTERESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
TOKIO, Feb. 26.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 2.

Public attention is concentrated on the necessity for safeguarding peace in the Far East against the intrusion of German influence in Siberia. Apprehension is felt in some quarters with regard to the possible activities of German submarines and aeroplanes shortly operating from Vladivostok.

There is a consensus of opinion on the necessity for Japan taking immediate steps to check the German menace and it is generally felt that purposeful measures must first be promptly taken to prevent the Russian railways to the Far East from falling into German hands. Two hundred thousand Austrian and German prisoners in Siberia are reported to have been liberated and supplied with arms and this alone is regarded as a serious menace.

PREPARATIONS COMPLETED.

The Government is silent but there is reason to believe that the preparations have been completed to enable the nation to rise to the occasion whenever action is necessary. The Government, however, is anxious to avoid anything likely to invite the suspicion of the Powers concerning Japan's true purpose in coping with the new situation due to the collapse of Russia. It is believed that however urgently Japan may have to act, it will be only after the fullest understanding with Great Britain, the United States and the Allies and after an assurance has been received from them that Japan will be allowed perfect freedom in safeguarding the interests of the Allies without fear of incurring suspicion. It is safe to surmise that the Government appreciates the necessity for guarding against the misunderstanding that Japan is profiting by the new situation solely to promote her own interests.

SENSATIONAL DIPLOMATIC REVELATION.

BETHMANN'S INFAMOUS PROPOSAL TO FRANCE.

SECRET DOCUMENTS JUST DECIPHERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Mar. 2.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., Mar. 3.

The anniversary of the protest of the Alsace-Lorraine Assembly against German annexation was celebrated throughout France. M. Pichon, speaking in the Sorbonne in the presence of M. Poincare and M. Clemenceau and a crowd of distinguished personages, revealed secret German documents, namely a letter from Bethmann-Hollweg dated July 31st 1914 to the Ambassador in Paris instructing him to ask France to remain neutral in the event of war with Russia and if France consented, then she must as a guarantee hand over the fortresses of Toul and Verdun, which would be restored on the conclusion of the war with Russia.

This is described as the most sensational diplomatic revelation of the war showing the hollowness of German's claim that she was compelled to take up arms in self-defence.

WHY THE DEMAND WAS NOT COMMUNICATED.

M. Viviani in an interview states that he never gave the German Ambassador an opportunity to make Bethmann-Hollweg's offer. When the German Ambassador mentioned the danger of a war with Russia and asked what would be France's attitude, M. Viviani replied that France would be actuated by her own interests. The German Ambassador then left.

BITTER FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

The entire press dwells bitterly on the infamy of Bethmann's proposal and the "Figaro" discloses that it was only a few days ago that experts deciphered the document owing to the German cypher having meanwhile been changed.

UNREST IN CHINA.

BOLSHEVIK ACTIVITIES IN SIBERIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, March 2.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., March 3.

Despatches from Shanghai indicate that the situation in Siberia is causing apprehension and unrest in China and the central Government is preparing to reinforce Chinese troops. A meeting of the Chino-Russian railway authorities in Peking decided to maintain the working of the railway. The Bolsheviks are arming Austrian and German prisoners to oppose the Cossack forces being formed in Manchuria.

LATE SIR HENRY BLAKE.

KING'S CONDOLENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., March 3.

The King has telegraphed to Lady Blake:—I am grieved to hear of the death of my old friend whom I had known for so many years and I heartily sympathise with you in your sorrow. Sir Henry Blake will be missed by the large number of those who knew and appreciated him in many parts of the Empire.

AUSTRO-GERMAN PRISONERS IN SIBERIA.

BEING SUPPLIED WITH ARMS BY MAXIMALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
TOKIO, Mar. 1.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 2.

Reliable reports state that the Maximalists are supplying arms to the Austrian and German prisoners in Siberia.

ULTIMATUM TO ROUM ANIA.

PLANNED OPERATIONS TO BEGIN ON EXPIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 2.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 2.
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)

The "Koelnische Volkszeitung" declares on reliable authority that upon the expiry of the ultimatum to Roumania, planned operations against Roumania will proceed.

CZERNIN'S DEMAND TO ROUMANIA.

ABDICATION OF KING IN FAVOUROF BROTHER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
AMSTERDAM, March 1.
Recd. 11-25 a.m., March 2.

Berlin telegrams state that Czernin has demanded that the King of Roumania abdicate in favour of his brother Prince William or take a referendum in Roumania regarding succession to the Throne.

ROUMANIA AND PEACE.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ISSUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
JASSY, Feb. 26.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 2.

An official statement says: In view of the reality of facts and the situation created on the Eastern front, the Roumanian Government has decided to begin peace negotiations but it will only embark on this course if it is assured that negotiations will be conducted on the basis acceptable in every respect. The reports of the acceptance of peace at any price are baseless.

ROUMANIAN RESISTANCE TO TERRITORIAL DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
AMSTERDAM, March 1.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., March 2.

The "Rhenisch Westfaelische Zeitung" states that negotiations with Roumania are most difficult, owing to the resistance to territorial demands, although economic concessions are not opposed.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH ROUMANIA.

SUSPENDED BY CENTRAL POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Far. 2.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., Mar. 3.

A telegram from Berlin says that the Central Powers have suspended negotiations with Roumania.

There are indications that the interruption is due to Roumania's objection to the heavy enemy demands.

TO REDUCE ROUMANIAN ASPIRATIONS.

AN AUSTRIAN SPECULATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, March 2.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., March 3.

A Vienna telegram says that the "Neue Freie Presse" declares Austrian intervention in Podolia is necessary not merely because Podolia is one of the most productive regions in the Ukraine, but because it will influence the negotiations at Bukharest by reducing Roumanian aspirations.

TO FIGHT FINNISH WHITE GUARDS.

BALTIC FLEET READY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, March 2.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., March 3.

A meeting of the Committees of the Baltic Fleet decided to get the fleet ready for action to fight the Finnish White Guards.

GERMAN COLONIES IN PACIFIC

JAPANESE CONSUL'S VIEW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
SYDNEY, Feb. 26.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., March 4.

The Japanese Consul-General lecturing here said that Japan, like Australia and New Zealand, strongly desired that German colonies should not be restored to Germany as, if they were, peace in the Pacific would not be regarded as secure.

CANADIAN SUFFRAGES.

MAJORITY OF 68 FOR GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, Mar. 3.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., Mar. 4.

The final returns of the home and overseas soldiers' vote give the Government a majority of sixty-eight.

ENEMY NAVAL CRAFT SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, March 2.
Recd. 12-15 a.m., March 3.

A small enemy naval craft struck mines off Vlieland and during the German efforts to save the crews, the boat capsized in the surf from which the survivors landed.

The "Handelsblad" reports that gun-firing was heard off the coast of Vlieland, but no details have been received.

GENERAL MAUDE'S GALLANT SERVICES.

GIFT OF £25,000 BY PARLIAMENT TO LADY MAUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., March 3.

The following is the text of a message from the King which Mr. Lloyd George presented to the Speaker in the House of Commons to-day and which the Speaker read:—His Majesty taking into consideration the eminent services of General Maude while commanding his Majesty's forces during the campaign in Mesopotamia and being desirous in recognition of those services of conferring some signal mark of his favour upon his widow recommends his faithful Commons that he should be enabled to grant Lady Maude the sum of twenty-five thousand sterling (Loud cheers.)

DR. WILSON ON AMERICAN PARTICIPATION.

LORD READING CONFERS WITH MR. LANSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 2.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 2.

Japan's proposed action in Siberia dominates the official circles. President Wilson is concentrating attention on the question of American participation with a view to saving the Vladivostok supplies and prevent the advancing Germans from occupying the Tans-Siberian railway.

Lord Reading conferred with Mr. Lansing thereanent and Mr. Lansing afterwards had conference with President Wilson.

INTER-ALLIED SOCIALISTS' WAR AIMS.

"VORWAERT'S" COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
AMSTERDAM, March 1.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., March 2.

The "Vorwaerts," commenting on the Inter-Allied Socialists' war aims, declares that practicability is the ruling consideration because there is no volume of German opinion ready to concede anything to the disadvantage of Germany and any Government willing to make consessions relative to Alsace-Loraine or Posen would fall immediately. The Central Powers would ridicule any Peace Conference proposal that the Czechs, Slovacs and South Slavs should replace Austria-Hungary by a free league of the Danubian States. To demand of an undefeated State that it shall fundamentally reconstruct itself is Utopian.

GERMAN ADVANCE INTO RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD APPEAL "TO FIGHT TO THE END."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROBRAD, Mar. 2.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., Mar. 3.

A proclamation says:—Evidently the Germans intend to profit by the delayed cessation of the operations in order to penetrate deeply into Russia. It orders that nothing must be surrendered without fighting to the end and states that the enemy is everywhere employing only small detachments.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

TURKISH AERODROMES BOMBED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 2.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., March 3.

Reuter's special correspondent in Mesopotamia wiring from Ramadieh on February 27th says:—Our aeroplanes have been very active on the Euphrates front this week. Last night our airmen were bombing a Turkish aerodrome at Hit and their camp up-stream at Salahuayah from midnight to dawn. On two previous nights, bombing started at nine and continued till daybreak. There were also raids by day. Six hundred bombs have been dropped in five days on this front. No machine has been lost during operations. Apart from a raid by cavalry and armoured cars and some minor reconnaissances, hostilities since the first week in December have been confined to the air. In the cavalry raid we penetrated to within three miles of Hit and took thirty prisoners including one officer.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., March 3.

Messrs. Montagu's report says:—The market has a steady tone and business is moderately active. American supplies have been forthcoming with some freedom. The Shanghai exchange has shown no important movement. Indian silver holding continues to shrink, but there will shortly be substantial additions owing to Government purchases.

CENSORSHIP OF JOURNALS IN BURMA.

CONGRESS SPEECHES HELD UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, March 2.

As chairman of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee Dr. P. J. Mehta, Rangoon has sent a lengthy letter recently calling his Honour's attention to the search and enquiry methods adopted by the C.I.D. and the Customs at the wharf. The literature seized during the fortnight mentioned by Dr. Mehta contained mostly Congress speeches at Calcutta. In the writer's opinion no useful purpose is served by impertinent questions, seizure of literature, etc. The persons who felt themselves harassed, deeply resent the treatment meted out to them. He also requested that the proscription order on the "Hindu" and "New India" be removed.

To this the Hon. Mr. W. F. Rice, Chief Secretary, has replied:—"Such precautionary measures cannot be entirely dispensed with, but it is the Local Government's desire that the provisions of the law should be strictly observed and that the inconvenience caused to passengers should be as little as possible. Any literature regarding which the Deputy Inspector-General is not so satisfied will be submitted by him for the Local Government's orders. You may rest assured that the Local Government will not pass an order for confiscation or destruction unless it is satisfied that such literature falls within the description in section 4 (1) of the Press Act. Further communication will be made to you regarding the requests in the concluding paragraph of your letter relating to the papers "New India" and "The Hindu."

RECRUITMENT IN AUSTRALIA

MR. HUGHES ON CONDITIONS OF SERVICE'

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
SYDNEY, Feb. 26.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., March 4.

The Empire League entertained Mr. Hughes to luncheon to-day. Mr. Hughes said that subject to the limitation which the people of Australia had recently imposed, Australia must do its duty. Government would appoint a High Court judge as the Imperial tribunal to determine the number of recruits necessary to maintain the divisions at full strength. Government would also increase the separation allowance in case of married men by thirty-three and one-third per cent., and deferred pay after twelve months would bear interest at 4½ per cent. or the current rate for war savings certificates whichever was greater. Cards would be sent to all men between the ages of nineteen and forty-four asking whether they were prepared to enlist if drawn in ballot, provided that so many others in the same district would submit their names to the ballot to make up the quota in any month. Many enlisted would be given leave on full pay to canvass for eligibles in their home locality. Recruiting sergeants would receive the bonus of half a sovereign for each recruit actually passed. Government invited patriotic citizens to pay insurance premiums to cover cases of death and total disablement. Women would be organised for recruiting purposes and Government would exercise all its powers to encourage eligibles in the public service to enlist.

TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT TO BE SHORTLY MADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 2

Mr. Steel-Maitland states that the appointment of a Trade Commissioner for Bombay has been sanctioned and it is hoped that it will shortly be made.

GEN. SMUTS IN LONDON.

RETURN FROM IMPORTANT MISSION ABROAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 2.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., Mar. 3.

Reuter is informed that General Smuts has been on a fourteen days' mission.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that General Smuts has arrived in London from an important mission abroad.

APPRECIATION OF SIR W. MEYER'S BUDGET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, March 2.

Commenting on the Financial Statement the "Tribune" says, Sir William Meyer is entitled to credit for the manner in which he has husbanded our resources during a period of extreme difficulty. He will be the recipient of general congratulations both in connection with his last financial statement as well as in connection with his administration generally.

The "Punjabee" says, Sir William Meyer has prepared a budget without imposing fresh burdens upon tax-payers and yet making it possible for India to assist the Empire in an efficient manner.

OPERATIONS NEAR HIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, March 2.

A press communiqué says:—Since our occupation of Khan Aba Rajat, February 20th, our patrols have been in contact with the Turks near Hit and some prisoners have been taken. Our aeroplanes have attacked camps and billets near Hit and also on the Upper Dialah.

RECRUITING IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

NEED FOR A LARGER RESPONSE.

A Press Note published on Saturday gives the following figures of recruiting for the Bombay Presidency:

As the Provincial Recruiting Board has now beeen in existence for six months, the following note is issued showing the progress of recruiting in the Bombay Presidency. The direct co-operation of the local Government by the formation of a Provincial Recruiting Board was first invited by the Government of India in their letter No. 8584, dated the 11th June 1917, and the first meeting of the Provincial Recruiting Board was held on the 7th August, 1917. Before this date, however, the Bombay Government had done its best to promote recruiting and had appointed Mr. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S., as Recruiting Collector. In the time immediately following his appointment, his work was largely of a missionary nature and consisted in his travelling about the country and addressing the people and particularly the Mahrattas who were practically the only class then forthcoming for combatant purposes. The necessity of co-operation with the Military Recruiting officers was impressed by Government on all its civil officers. The gradual improvement in numbers is shown by the following figures:—

From the 1st of August, 1914 to the 31st July, 1915, the recruits obtained were	3,467
1st of August, 1915 to 31st July, 1916	4,801
1st of August, 1916 to 31st July, 1917	8,212

The quota of 4,630 fixed for this Presidency, says the Note, has not yet been reached, though it has been steadily worked up to an in January, 1918 the number recruited (including men from othr parts of India recruited in this Presidency) was 4,305. The quota has now been raised to 4,900 and it is hoped that this will be reached by steady work. It has been said above that the combatants recruited were practically confined in the first place, to the Mahrattas. It is well known that this community in certain districts responded most creditably to the call made upon them and the good name won by the Mahratta regiments in Mesopotamia proved a distinct incentive to recruiting. The very heavy losses which these regiments suffered, particularly in the fighting round Kut, did not seem to be deterrent to the men recruited in the districts from which they came. The numbers of Mahrattas obtained were as follows:—

1st August, 1914 to 31st July, 1915 ...			2,475
Dd.	1915	do.	1916 ... 3,540
Do.	1916	do.	1917 ... 6,193.

In the six months from the 1st August, 1917 till the 31st January, 1918, the number of Mahrattas obtained has been 6,614. The response made was, as has already been said, creditable to the community. But the men have come only from a certain number of districts. The district of Ratnagiri, the southern portion of Kolaba, and the little State of Savantvadi, have responded steadily to the call and a very considerable number has been obtained, especially recently, from Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta Country. The districts of Satara, Poona and Ahmednagar, however, which all have military traditions, have only responded to a moderate extent, while the Mahrattas in the other districts hardly came forward at all. The total male population of Mahrattas according to the census of 1917 is 1,666,000. The percentage of Mahrattas recruited, therefore, up to the 31st January, 1918, was little over one per cent. of the whole male population. Well, therefore, as the community has done, it is obvious that much may yet be excepted of them if the numbers and reputation of the Mahratta regiments are to be maintained.

THE MAHAR BATTALION.

The number of combatants asked for from this Presidency was very considerable, being 3,390 every month; and it became, therefore, necessary to broaden the basis of recruitment. The Deccani Mahomedans unfortunately have, in spite of appeals made by their leaders, come forward in very small numbers and it became necessary to look further afield. Fortunately there was a community which though debased in public opinion and often ill treated, had shown its loyalty and good fighting qualities in the past in the ranks of the Bombay army. Sanction was obtained to the raising of a Mahar battalion and it is satisfactory to record that, officers in a position to judge speak highly of the good spirit and willingness of the men. Here again, however, the field of recruitment has been far narrower than it ought to have been. Practically the whole of the recruits have come from the Konkan districts. Among the great Mahar population of the Deccan where the physique of the caste is superior and where their circumstances are also so humble as to render a fresh source of employment for them desirable, the recruiting has yet been very poor; but better results are hoped for in the future. The military authorities have agreed to the raising of a second battalion of Mahars, immediately the number of the first battalion reaches 1,700.

OTHER CASTES.

Efforts have been made to obtain other castes also. A Brahman company was sanctioned a very considerable time ago and it is to be regretted that the numbers obtained have been so few, especially as the men obtained are of a good type, and, as might have been expected, of a superior order of intelligence. The Bhandaris, who, though a small community, were noted of old for their fighting qualities, have also been recruited and it is satisfactory to note that one double company has been completed and that the leaders of the community are working for a second company. It was hoped to arouse interest in recruiting among the Kolis of the Deccan who from the time of Shivaji have enjoyed a reputation for fighting qualities and who in the form of a special corps did good service as lately as the Mutiny. A double company of them was, therefore, sanctioned, but it is filling very slowly. No doubt a certain number of the best Kolis are indistinguishable from Mahrattas and have enlisted as such; but there are many others who would be very suitable and have as yet shown little inclination to come forward. Other castes are the Berads and the Lingayats whose companies are filling slowly, though the men obtained are of a very good type. The Bombay Telegus who have traditional connection with several Bombay regiments are anxious to form a company, and it is hoped to make trial both of the Mangs and Chambhars. The Government of India have sanctioned a proposal for the raising of a double company of Kathiawaris at Rajkot which may, it is hoped, be expanded into a battalion. Although recruiting has been non-existent so far in that province, the well-known loyalty and ancient spirit of its Chiefs should induce a sufficient number of a good class of men to come forward. The response for labour and transport corps has been creditable among certain communities, though, as in the case of combatants, somewhat spasmodic. The Kolis of Gujarat have come forward from various parts readily to recruit, especially for labour, railway and khalasi work. Smaller communities, such as Native Christians, have provided a certain number of men and the thanks of the Board are due to the missionaries who have done their best to bring them forward. Prominent men in the Roman Catholic community have also been working actively of late in bringing forward followers.

In view of the great need for more men to take part in the struggle in which the Empire is engaged, whether as combatant soldiers or in the humbler classes of labour and transport, it cannot be said that the Bombay Presidency has yet done its full share. Although better than many other parts of India, it cannot stand comparison with the splendid results of the Punjab and the United Provinces. It may be hoped that all classes will co-operate with the Members and Associates of the Provincial Recruiting Board in obtaining results commensurate with the loyalty, and with the importance of this Presidency.

STUDENTS IN KHAKI.

TRIBUTE TO CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, March 2.

At the second day's sitting of the annual convocation of the Calcutta University to-day degrees were conferred on graduates other than B.A.'s and B.Sc.'s. It was as the Vice-Chancellor described a khaki convocation, for, some of the recipients of diplomas about twenty-five in number, came in khaki and received their charge. As his Excellency the Rector arrived a guard-of honour, numbering two hundred and fifty, was drawn up in front of the hall. They presented a very smart and soldierlike appearance. The Rector having declared the convocation open candidates were admitted to various degrees. There were one hundred and seventy-five M.A.'s, forty-one M.Sc.'s, nineteen B.T's., one hundred and seventeen B.Ls., forty M.Cs., seven B.Es. two M.Ls., two M.Ds. and two Ph.Ds. Among the recipients of the degrees there were fifteen Mahomedans, two Anglo-Indians, one Parsi and six lady graduates from the Diocesan College.

The Vice-Chancellor addressed the graduates after which the Rector declared the convocation closed. Referring to the martial movement in Bengal the Vice-Chancellor said, the Bengali Regiment is followed by the University Infantry, half a battalion strong. The Chancellor called for first the University Corps of two hundred and fifty and one thousand three hundred and sixty-nine responded. The University Infantry has furnished many recruits to the active ranks of the Bengali regiment. It has been followed by the Bengal Light Horse also consisting largely of University men. Those in authority and able to judge have testified to the excellence of the spirit, the capacity of the willingness and devotion of the University's first soldier sons. May God bless them and their efforts to redeem the great mother's good name.

His Excellency the Rector in the course of a lengthy address expressed surprise that English was not taught in a way to enable the students to follow intelligently college lectures and that it was a stupendous anomaly that Indian philosophy was not taught up to the B. A. degrees.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, March 2.

In addition to the programme already published for the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council Sir William Meyer will present the Select Committee's report on the Indian Income Tax Amendment Bill. Col. A. J. Carnana will take the oath of allegiance.

(Continued from Column 6.)

be in their organisation, in their teaching and in the quality of the material they turn out, may easily be rectified; and it is perfectly possible, as appears abundantly from the evidence, that if the Government took the necessary steps, they could place all these Engineering colleges, on a level of perfect equality with any engineering institution in the world. If so, it is, I think, perfectly correct for us to state that this service is one which the Government should acknowledge to be one of those in which it is fully possible within a reasonable period of time to man all the posts from the Indian element. I say 'within a reasonable time' in the resolution advisedly; I do not commit the Government to any particular period. I know there are difficulties of every sort to be overcome; but the phrase within a reasonable period of time covers that.

RECRUITMENT OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

There is just one other remark I want to make before I formally make the motion. I have made an exception in the case of Royal Engineers, that may have to be recruited. As many as 70 such officers now belong to the service. It does not appear clearly from the evidence why the Royal Engineer element is admitted into the service, but apparently it is a war reserve. And its utilisation is considered economical, as it is considered economical in the Indian Medical Service. Anyhow it is a point on which I am not competent to say anything. Whether the war reserve will continue to be what it is or may be reduced, is perhaps a point which may be taken up later on. For the time being I recognise that it is necessary to make provision for the employment of a certain number of Royal Engineers in this service, and except the proportion of posts reserved for them. I beg to move the resolution.

INDIANS IN THE P. W. D.

HON. MR. SASTRI'S PLEA FOR THEIR LARGER EMPLOYMENT.

The following is the text of the speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Srinivas Sastri, in moving his resolution on the larger employment in the Imperial Council on the 27th ultimo in moving his resolution on the large, employment of Indians in the P. W. D.:—

Resolution:

'This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that the Government of India do recommend to the Secretary of State for India that the recruitment for the Public Works Department and the Railway Engineering Service excepting the proportion of posts reserved for Royal Engineers, be made, within a reasonable period, of time, wholly in India.'

I ought to ask the indulgence of the Council for a brief minute, while I explain the circumstances in which I bring this resolution up before the Council. Honourable members may remember that this and the succeeding resolutions in my name were down on the agenda for the last session. They could not be reached for want of time. They, therefore, reappeared at my request through the courtesy of the Legislative Department. I mention this, because many people might think that I am raising questions in which some unpleasant feeling may be involved at an inopportune time. My only explanation is that, inopportune as the time may be, this is just the occasion when this unpleasant duty has got to be done. I understand that the Government of India have this and other cognate subjects under their consideration and we cannot allow this occasion to pass without, on such matters, stating to the Council the point of view that we usually take amongst ourselves (non-official members.)

REORGANISATION COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Since I gave notice of this resolution, a report or considerable importance has been published. It is the report of the Public Works Department Reorganisation Committee which recently sat and concluded its labours. I have glanced though the contents of that report, although it touches many points regarding the P. W. D., I find that it is possible for me to move this resolution without asking the Council to go very much into that report, for the only effect of that report, if it should be carried out to the full, would be to take away from the Buildings and Roads Branch of the P. W. D., a considerable number of officers, perhaps in the course of 10 or 15 years. To that extent the number of officers whom my resolution affects will be reduced, but otherwise it may go on. These services i.e., the P. W. D., and the Railway Engineering services deal with 928 officers in all, 648 of them being in the Imperial and the remainder, 280, being in the Provincial service. That service has suffered a retrogression in the past, from which, however, it has since recovered. As a consequence of the recommendation of the Public Services Commission of 1886, this service which had once been homogeneous was split up into a Provincial and an Imperial branch and distinctions were made between the recruits to the one or the other branch, which happily have largely disappeared under the modifications of 1912 Since the last Commission sat, brighter days have dawned on the Provincial branch of the service. The Commission have recommended in one word that the distinction between the Imperial and Provincial branches need not be stereotyped.

They have further recommended that instead of 37 per cent. which was the percentage recruiting in India, the proportion should hereafter be 50 per cent How the 37 per cent. has been arrived at, I must explain. A number of posts which I just now read to the Council viz. 280 out of 928, makes a small slight fraction over 50 per cent. Besides under the rules now in force, 10 per cent. of the number recruited in England or 17 per cent. of the total number recruited in England and India together have got to be statutory Indians, and therefore we get 30 plus 7 per cent. making together 37 per cent. Therefore, when the Commission recommend that the 37 per cent should be raised to 50 per cent. it is an appreciable advance on the existing position, which I recognise with satisfaction. Besides this there is the other improvement to which I alluded, viz. the abolition of the distinction between and Imperial and Provincial.

IMPORTANCE OF THE ENGINEERING SERVICE.

Now the service is so important that a word may be said in this connection as to the importance of the Engineering service to any country and especially to a country like India with undeveloped industries. Any change, therefore, which the Commission recommend in the case of the service, have to be looked at by us with a great amount of attention. This is why I am prepared to say at the very beginning that I recognise with considerable satisfaction the advance that the Commission has proposed in their recommendations. But at the same time there is a point arising also out of the report to which I will draw attention. The Commission have recognised that in the case of many technical and scientific services, it is not necessary, from the point of view of the security of the country, or from any political considerations, to maintain a British personnel either wholly or in part. They have recognised this in the case of many other services. In the case of the P. W. D., which is also scientific and technical really, they do not recognise this principle. They maintain that it is desirable in this particular service that there should be an admixture of the European and Indian elements. They do not go further and state why that is the case. It is precisely that point in the report which I would ask the Council to remember, this resolution of mine seeks to cover. I wish the Government to state, if I can persuade it to do so, that that particular point, that it is desirable that there should be an admixture of the European and Indian elements is not appropriate in the case of this service. It is possible, it has been acknowledged, to man the whole of the service with the Indian element. The Roorkee, the Sibpur, Madras and Poona Engineering Colleges have been acknowledged already to be on a very high level of efficiency. What defects may

(Continued in Column 5.)

HUN VANDALISM.

AIR RAIDS ON VENICE.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO BUILDINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., March 2.

The Germans are apparently anxious to destroy Venice. Thirty houses were demolished and 60 other buildings damaged in the air-raid on Tuesday, including a military hospital, charitable institutions and the Churches of San Giovanni and San Crisostomo. It was not the enemy's fault that the Palace of the Doges, the Bridge of Sighs and St. Marks escaped, for bombs were dropped all round.

It is estimated that a third of the houses have been ruined by the raids.

TWO TONS OF BOMBS ON POLA.

HAVOC BY ITALIAN SEAPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 11-25 a.m., March 2.

An Italian communiqué says:—A squadron of our seaplanes flew over Pola during the night of February 27th and dropped two tons of explosives on the arsenal and other military works, causing large fires. They returned undamaged despite strong anti-aircraft fire.

OVER-ZEALOUS GERMAN GENERAL,

RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., March 2.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wires that a certain German general, who has been emulating British raids, has been relieved of the command of his division on the ground that he was sending out too many patrols and losing too many men.

PATROL ENCOUNTER IN MESOPOTAMIA.

SOME TURKISH PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., March 2.

A Mesopotamia official communiqué says:—Our patrols got into contact with the Turks near Hit and some prisoners were taken.

POST-WAR ECONOMIC COMBINATION.

U. S. CHAMBERS' WARNING TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
WASHINGTON, March 1.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., March 2.

The referendum of the Chambers of Commerce in the United States overwhelmingly favours a resolution warning German business men that an economic combination will be formed against them after the war unless the danger of excessive armaments is removed by making the German Government a responsible instrument controlled by the people.

HONGKONG RACE COURSE DISASTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
HONGKONG, March 1.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., March 2.

573 charred trunks have been counted as the result of the disaster on the race course. The victims are mostly Chinese.

WOLVES IN VICINITY OF ROME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
ROME, March 1.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., March 2.

Wolves driven from the Apennines by the snow have appeared a few miles from Rome, killing sheep. They are being hunted by shepherds and carbiniers, who have killed several.

HOME RULE

Can be governed by those souls only whose own Homes are governed by public opinion

For particulars apply to:—

CHHOTALAL BHOGILAL PAREKH,
Umreth (Kaira)

DUTCH INTERNMENT OF WAR MATERIALS.

RETURN DEMANDED BY BRITIAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 2.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., Mar. 3.

In the correspondence between the Foreign Office and the Dutch Government regarding the Dutch internment of a seaplane's machinegun and parts of a warship salved in the North Sea, Mr. Balfour compares the removal of the machinegun from the seaplane to the "misappropriation of goods liable to criminal proceedings" and reiterates the request for the return of the articles.

WAR SERVICE IN FRANCE.

MEN TO BE TRANSFERED TO HOME SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 12 midnight, Mar. 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that instructions were being issued that men who had served in France or on other fronts since the beginning of the war and had been wounded more than once should be transferred to the Home service.

Mr. Burn suggested that men in garrison regiments who had been on service in Egypt for three years should be given leave home.

Mr. MacPherson replied that he had been doing everything possible in this connection. The Commanders-in-Chief in all the theatres of war were most sympathetic and ready to do their best but the difficulties of transport were most tremendous.

PLAGUE AT FERGYANG.

INFECTION SUPPOSED TO BE CARRIED BY SOLDIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
PEKING, Feb. 27.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 2.

Plague has broken out at Fergyang, near Pengpu, an important point on the Tientsin-Pukow railway. Four deaths in Peking have caused grave concern and plague is suspected.

The cases are attributed to plague having been carried by soldiers from the plague area and to the military disregarding the quarantine regulations. It is officially reported that sixty deaths are occurring in Shansi daily, but it is believed that they are really more numerous.

IGOTZMENDI'S PASSENGERS INTERVIEWED.

ILL-TREATMENT BY GERMAN OFFICERS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
COPENHAGEN, March, 2.
Recd. 8 a.m. March, 3.

Reuter's correspondent has had the following interviews with passengers on the Igotzmendi. Rees, mate of the Wiruna, sailed on a voyage from Auckland to Sanrancisco. The Wiruna was stopped on March 31st by an aeroplane south of the Kimaras islands, behind which the Wolf was lying and the Wiruna's crew of 42 was brought to the Wolf, which continued her cruise and sank nine ships.

Having discovered that two officers of the Wiruna had escaped at night when the ship was at anchor near the island, the officers of the Wolf ordered the whole of their 160 prisoners to be imprisoned for 28 days in holds and other available rooms. The prisoners throughout were allowed on deck for only one hour daily. They suffered tremendously from the tropical heat.

MATUNGA BLOWN UP.

Colonel Strangman and Major Slood, Australian Army Medical Corps, were captured south of New Guinea on August 24th on board the Matunga, Sydney for London. The Matunga was blown up on August 27th.

Mrs. Slood and Miss Mackenzie complained of ungentlemanly treatment by the Germans. When they were put on board the Igotzmendi on November 14th all were temporarily imprisoned and guarded very closely. They were fed little and badly. The prisoners are most resentful at the conduct of the German prize crew. After the Igotzmendi stranded they were all conned.

DANISH AUTHORITIES MISINFORMED.

Rees, Professor Provers of Bangkok, and Benson, mining engineer from Sydney, state that the Germans told them a Danish gunboat had been summoned to take off the Igotzmendi, which would be able to each Kiel next morning, the Germans having evidently misinformed the Danish authorities regarding the ship and its destination.

GERMAN CREW INTERNED.

A telegram from Skaw says that the German crew and Spanish officers of the Igotzmendi have been landed. Danish soldiers received the Germans and took them to Skagen, where they will be interned. The Spanish flag was hoisted on the Igotzmendi.

SPANISH CABINET CRISIS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID March 1.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., March 2.

The Cabinet of Alsucamas remains in office with two minor changes.

INDIAN KIP COMMITTEE.

QUESTION AS TO ITS PRIVILEGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 2.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Carr-Gomm suggested that the Indian Kip Committee enjoyed a privilege amounting to monopoly in regard to freight and licenses without which other British firms could not trade.

Mr. Fisher, replying, pointed out that the export of raw hides from India at present was practically confined to shipments on behalf of the Imperial Government and the Allies. So far as this created monopoly in freight and licenses in the trade, the monopoly was enjoyed by the Government and not by the purchasing agent.

ENEMY RAID ON AMERICAN TRENCHES.

REPULSED WITH LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., March 2.

Reuter's correspondent with the American Army in France wiring yesterday, said:—The Germans yesterday morning attempted a raid on the American trenches in the Chemin-des-Dames sector. They were repulsed by machine-guns and artillery with losses. The Germans took a single prisoner. There were no American casualties.

Eight Americans were gassed in the attack on Monday and one is dead.

LONDON, Mar. 2.
Recd. 12 midnight, Mar. 3.

Reuter's corresondent with the American army in France telegraphs on the 1st March:

A vigorous German raid in the Toul sector was made early this morning. 240 Prussians after heavy artillery preparation reached the American lines but were repulsed after heavy hand-to-hand fighting leaving twelve dead and three prisoners in our trenches besides many bodies hanging on the wire and lying in the front of it. The Americans lost a few killed, wounded and missing.

The Germans also raided American training trenches in the Chemin des Dames sector but were repulsed, leaving four prisoners, who said that this was the beginning of a series of large scale raids on the western front.

ADVANCE IN EAST AFRICA.

BRITISH OCCUPY MEZA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., March 2.

An official communiqué from East Africa says:—Columns from Lake Nyasa dispersed the enemy rearguard south-east of Mtarika. Our column from Port Amelia occupied Meza.

AUSTRIAN ADVANCE IN UKRAINE,

AN EXPLANATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 1.
Recd. 12 midnight, Mar. 3.

A telegram from Vienna apparently official, seeks to justify the Austrian advance in the Ukraine on the plea that the Rada requested assistance against the Bolsheviks, who threaten the main line to Odessa thus impeding food supply as the Danube route from the Black Sea is still barred. Austrian prisoners in Russia are returning across the East Galicia front at the rate of five thousand daily. Then are being drafted to garrisons and corps after a brief quarantine.

CAPTURE OF PSKOFF.

GERMAN BATTALION SUFFERS HEAVILY FROM EXPLOSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
AMSTERDAM, March 1.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., March 2.

The "Koelnische Volkszeitung" states that during the capture of Pskoff a German battalion suffered heavy casualties, owing to an explosion caused by the Russians.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN TROOPS INVADE PODOLIA.

PLEA OF GOVERNOR'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
ZURICH. VIENNA, Mar. 1.
Recd. 12 midnight, Mar. 3.

Alleging that an appeal has been received from the Governor, the Austro-Hungarian troops are invading Podolia against the Red Guards.

VICTIMS OF THE IGOTZMENDI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)
COPENHAGEN, March 2.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 2.

Passengers on board the Igotzmendi include the lawyer Mr. Dickinson and Mrs. Dickinson of Singapore; Professor Frederick Proyers of Bangkok and a Customs Officer, Mr. Alexander Cross of Shanghai.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN.

CONDOLENCE MEETING IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 2.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., Mar. 3.

A meeting to express the "deep sense of loss sustained by India and the Empire by the death of Sir William Wedderburn" will be held at Caxton Hall on March 5th. Sir J. H. Roberts, M.P., will preside.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD'S TRIBUTE,

A condolence meeting of the Students' Brotherhood was held on Sunday morning, at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, to express the Brotherhood's deep sorrow at the death of Sir William Wedderburn. Sir Narayan Chandavarker presided, and there was a large body of students present on the occasion.

Sir Naranyan Chandavarker moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously, all standing in silence:

"The members of the Students Brotherhood of Bombay record their deep sense of grief at the death of Sir William Wedderburn, Baronet, who for nearly sixty years devoted himself to the service of India and by his strenuous and useful work for the good of this country endeared himself to all classes of its people, in whom the students of India lose a friend who took genuine interest in all that contributed to their improvement and to whom his life of sympathy for all noble causes and of his disinterested labour for humanity stands as an example and inspiration."

Professor P. A. Wadia then moved a resolution, authorising the President to cable a message of condolence to Lady Wedderburn.

LATE SIR SUNDER LAL.

SIR H. BUTLER'S TRIBUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
ALLAHABAD, March 1.

His Honour Sir Harcourt Butler presided, this evening, at a public meeting in Mayo Hall, Allahabad, in memory of the late Sir Sunder Lal. There was a very large attendance including the Chief Justice and other High Court Judges and a tice and other Hight Court Judges and a number of European and Indian officials and others.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in the course of an elequent address, paid a high tribute to the eminence and many good qualities of the deceased and said, it was considered desirable that he should preside at the meeting to show the estimation in which the late Sir Sunder Lal was held by the Government of these provinces. As the head of the Government his Honour regarded it a melancholy privilege to offer his tribute to a man whom he regarded as a dear and valued friend. His Honour referred to his 27 years' friendship with the deceased and to his great work in connection with the Hindu University, Allahabad University and other public matters. Sir Harcourt said he relied on Sir Sunder Lal unhesitatingly. He was a man who enjoyed the complete confidence of Government, who was a past master in the art of conciliation and one of the most prominent citizens these provinces had ever known. The Lieutenant-Governor hoped that a worthy memorial would be raised in honour of the deceased and those he left behind would try to emulate his high example.

Sir Henry Richards, Chief Justice, proposed the first resolution expressing the meeting's regret at the death of Sir Sunder Lal and offering condolence to his family. This was seconded and supported by Mr. Chintamani and Mr. De La Fosse respectively and carried in silence, the audience standing.

Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru moved that a committee with Sir P. C. Banerjee as President and the Raja of Mahmudabad, as Vice-President, be appointed to take steps for a suitable memorial to the deceased. His Honour then declared the meeting closed.

RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD.

COMMANDS FULL CONFIDENCE OF OUDH TALUQDARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)
LUCKNOW, March 2.

At the annual general meeting of the British Indian Association (Oudh) yesterday a unanimou vote of confidence was passed in the president the Hon. Raja of Mahmudabad by the taluqdars as follows:—

That this association had and still has full confidence in their president the Hon. Raja of Mahmudabad and considers him as their true representative.

Another important resolution was unanimously passed authorising the president to select a member for war work under his direct control in order to facilitate the work of the War Board and the taluqdars in recruitment and other matters connected with the war.

FRED ARCHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Being a constant reader of your paper, could you print me a reply to the following question?:—

What month and what year the famous English Jockey, Fred Archer, committed suicide in England? I think it was the same year as Sailor Prince, beat St Mirim in the Cambridgeshire Stakes.—Yours, etc.,

R. H. SNOWDEN,

Poona, Feb. 27.

[Fred Archer, who rode the winner in 2,746 races and in 1885 established a record by winning 246 races in one season, committed suicide with a revolver at the age of 29 on November 8th, 1886, while in a state of high fever. He left a fortune of £70,000. It was in 1886 that Sailor Prince won the Cambridgeshire.—Editor, "B. C."]

MUZZLING THE PRESS.

RENEWED OFFICIAL ACTIVITY IN SIND.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM LEADING PAPERS.

(From a Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Sind) Mar. 2.

There has of late been considerable activity in Sind under the Press Act to muzzle certain outspoken newspapers. The "New Times" and the "Home Ruler" of Karachi and the "Trade Advertiser" of Shikarpur have been made to deposit securities varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. On the report of the police on the 24th February the following notice was served on the Editor of "The Hindvasi," a leading Home Rule daily of Sind:—

"Mr. Jethmal Parasram, keeper of Bhashkar Press and Printer and Publisher of 'Hindvasi,' is hereby directed to appear before the District Magistrate at his bangalow at Hyderabad on Thursday the 28th February, 1918, at 1 p.m., to show cause why the exemption from security allowed to him under Section 3 (1) of the Press Act I of 1910 should not be cancelled and security obtained from him in view of the previous warnings issued to him verbally and in writing.—(Sd). R. E. Gibson, District Magistrate, Hyderabad."

At the hearing to-day Mr. Santdas Mangharam, pleader and strong Home Ruler, appeared on behalf of the editor. The Magistrate said the pleader was being heard as a matter of courtesy and referred to certain warnings given to the editor relating to municipal matters and certain items of news regarding war and to the personal conversation in which a warning against alleged vilification of officials and Government was given. The magistrate then specified thirteen articles appearing in the "Hindvasi" on various dates in January and February 1918, (some appearing after the service of notice, one on the date of the hearing) and stated that the tendency and result of the articles was to create hatred and contempt of Government and that they contained vilification of officials and the Commissioner in Sind.

Mr. Jethmal put in a statement in reply to the notice.

MAGISTRATE ON HIS ABSOLUTE POWERS.

Mr. Santdas argued that under the Madras High Court's ruling in the "New India" case the magistrate had no power to demand security after having once exempted it.

The Magistrate said he disagreed with that ruling and the wording of the proviso to section 3 of the Press Act was quite clear and simple.

Mr. Santdas then asked for time to argue that none of the articles had the tendency alleged.

The magistrate said his powers under Section 3 of the Press Act were absolute and he need not specify any reason, but still he would like to hear the editor on the articles specified. The hearing has been adjourned to the 7th March.

BOMBAY'S OUR DAY EFFORT.

MUNIFICENT CONTRIBUTION OF 10 LAKHS.

A Press Note has been issued in the following terms:—

The following letter has been received by his Excellency Lord Willingdon from the Hon. Sir Claude Hill, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Chairman of the General Committee of the Joint War Committee, Indian Branch, of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England and the British Red Cross Society:—

"I write to offer your Excellency and Lady Willingdon my hearty congratulations on the magnificent result of "Our Day" appeal in the Bombay Presidency and to tender to your Excellencies the warmest thanks of the Joint War Committee for the munificent contribution of 10 lakhs which you have decided to make to our Central Fund."

PLAGUE RETURNS.

DELHI, March 1.

The statement of mortality from plague in India during the week ending 16th February reports further small decrease in the United Provinces from 9,373 to 8,942, an increase in Rajputana from 5,500 to 7,397 and decrease in Bombay from 8,086 to to 7,325. Those three administrations were responsible for three-fourths of the total figure of India in the week under report. The figures from other parts of India were the Punjab 2,094, Bihar and Orissa 1,983, Madras 884, the Central Provinces 156, Hyderabad 990, Central India 362. The Sanitary Commissioner states the rate of diffusion of infection in the Punjab is rather less rapid than experience leads one to expect at this season of the year. A small but virulent outbreak of pneumonia plague, now happily subsiding in the Bakergunj District of Bengal, has been responsible for 29 deaths. This district, in common with all others in the Dacca division of Eastern Bengal, has hitherto been free from bubonic plague. It is, therefore, of interest to recall that slight outbreak of pneumonia plague, similar in many respects to the present, occurred in the Bakergunj District as far back as September, 1898.

A mass meeting of the Musalmans of Surat was held on March 2nd, under the auspices of the Surat Sayadpura Mahomedan Association, to congrulate the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola on his appointment as a member of the Executive Council, and to express their delight and thanks to the Government, for having made a choice of one of the best available public men like Sir E. Rahimatulla. Mr. M. A. Chupty presided.

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HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

CLAIM FOR ANNULMENT OF ORDER.

PETITION REJECTED.

(Before Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

Re Devidutt Premsukhdas and others. Insolvents and Prior de Saone and Co., Petioning Creditors.

This was the hearing of a notice of motion taken out on behalf of Bhagirathmal Ganpatrai and Gajadhar Ramchandradas, the 3rd and 5th insolvents respectively calling upon Prior de Saone, a firm of cotton merchants carrying on business at Carlton House, Outram Road, and petitioning creditors, to show cause why the order of adjudication made on 4th February adjudicating them insolvents as partners of the firm of Balmukund Premsukhdas be not annulled.

Briefly the facts were these. At the instance of Prior de Saone and Co., who were creditors of the firm of Balmukund Premsukhdas to the extent of Rs. 16,640-8-0, the partners of the said firm, viz., (1) Devidutt Premsukhdas (2) Makhanlal Balmukund (3) Bhagvath Balmukund (4) Gaondut Ramcharandas and (5) Gajadhar Ramcharandas were adjudicated insolvents on 4th February. The said partners had employed the petitioners to act as their commission agents for entering into forward contracts for the purchase and sale of cotton and in respect of these transactions they were indebted to them to the sum of Rs. 16,640-8-0. The present notice of motion was brought by the 3rd and 5th insolvents for the annulment of the adjudication order against all of them except Devidutt Premsukhdas who alone employed the petitioning creditors to enter into forward contracts on his behalf. In support of this they put in an affidavit of one Chiranjilal Balmukund, a moonim in the firm of Balmukund Premsukhdas. He stated that he was the moonim of the firm for about 20 years and the materials on which the petitioning creditors obtained the adjudication order were false and misleading. The five persons mentioned in the petition did not employ the petitioning creditors to enter into forward contracts on their behalf, but it was Devidutt who for himself and on his own behalf asked them to enter into forward transactions. Besides in the firm of Balmukund Premsukhdas there were no partners of the name of Makhanlal Baimukund and Bhagirath Balmukund as stated in the petition. The hundis were drawn by Devidutt Premsukhdas in his own name and not in the name of the firm or on behalf of the firm. They were all drawn on the Cawnpore firm of Gowridutt Ganpatrai who did not accept the same. The only person liable therefore was Devidutt and when Bankilal saw his moonim he informed him that the firm of Balmukund had nothing to do with these transactions.

COUNTER AFFIDAVIT.

As against this affidavit there was an affidavit of Bankilal Gopinath, a broker, in support of Prior de Saone and Co., the petitioning creditors. He stated that about July 1917, Makhanlal Sundermal (who was wrongly described as Makhanlal Balmukund) one of the partners of the firm of Balmukund Premsukhdas went to him and informed him that his firm wished to do forward business through the petitioners, firm. Bankilal told him that the petitioners would be glad to do business with them on their usual terms. Makhanlal agreed to the terms but told him that his firm would do business in the name of Devidut Patodia. Bankilal inquiries the reason why business should be done in the name of Devidas alone as he was one of the partners of the firm of Balmukund Premsukhdas. Makhanlal informed him that the business would be really the firm's business and the firm would be responsible for it. He further explained that as his firm was a member of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce and as the latter had (owing to certain disputes) decided that none of its members should do any business with anyone who did their business according to the rules and regulations of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association and as the petitioners did their business according to the rules of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association, they would like to do their business with them in the name of Devidut Patodia. Bankilal agreed to this on condition that the firm of Balmukund Premsukhdas guaranteed the payment of all moneys becoming due by Devidut in the course of business. Makhanlal on behalf of his firm gave a letter of guarantee to that effect on 9th July 1917, and that letter of guarantee was confirmed by the firm of Balmukhand Premsukhdas on 18th July, 1917. The said letter of guarantee was also confirmed by Devidut Patodia on the same date. The petitioners had entered into several contracts for the sale of cotton on behalf of the firm of Devidut Patodia and as the market had gone up considerably asked for margin money. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was paid once but the balance of Rs. 16,640-8-0 was not paid and as there were other acts of insolvency committed by the firm, the petitioning creditors applied to his Lordship for adjudicating the five persons as insolvents.

Mr. J. B. Kanga instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., appeared for the 3rd and 5th insolvents in support of the notice.

The Hon. the Advocate-General instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared for the petitioning creditors.

Mr. Bahadurji appeared for other creditors to show cause.

His Lordship dismissed the notice of motion and ordered that the adjudication order made on 4th February stood and that costs of the petitioning creditors should come out of the assets.

APPELLATE SIDE.

JUDGE'S UNDESIRABLE SHORT-CUT.

NEED TO EXERCISE HIS OWN DISCRIMINATION.

(Before the Acting Chief Justice and Justice Kemp.)

Ganpat Ranu Kolapur vs. Sevakram Mansukhram and two others.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. P. E. Percival, District Judge of Poona, who confirmed the decree of the court of first instance and dismissed the appeal.

The circumstances which brought this case to their Lordships' notice are given in the following Judgment of Sir Standey Batchelor:

The only question involved in this appeal is whether the learned District Judge's judgment satisfies the terms of C. 41 R. 31. The judgment in question is in this language: "The issues are as stated by the Subordinate Judge and my findings are as stated by him. After reading the judgment of the subordinate judge and hearing the learned Pleaders on behalf of the appellant and Respondent, I find no reason to disagree with the learned Subordinate Judge, whose judgment is conclusive, and cannot be seriously assailed by the appellant. The decree of the Subordinate Judge is accordingly confirmed and the appeal is dismissed with costs.

UNDISCRIMINATING RELIANCE ON TRIAL COURT.

Now I have no desire to add unnecessarily to the clerical labours which devolve upon appellate pledges or to suggest that any judgment is improved by prolixity. At the same time, we are, in my opinion, bound to see that the requirements of the Civil Procedure Code are satisfied. C41 R31 requires that the judgment shall state the reasons for the Judge's dicision on the points for determination and in my opinion such undiscriminating and wholesale reliance upon the trial Court's judgment as we have here, is not sufficient to satisfy the rule. I think the rule intends and requires that there should be some statement however brief, by the Appellate Judge to show that he has exercised his own mind independently on the questions involved in the appeal. For the litigant is entitled as of right to a first appeal and that in my view, involves that he is entitled to know, however briefly, the reasons which have moved the appellate judge to his conclusion. In the case before us, there was in the trial court a finding on the plea of fraud, which, as it seems to me, made it the more incumbent upon the District Judge to explain the reasons which influenced him in affirming the trial court's decree. It is also to be observed that in speaking of the original court judgment the learned appellate Judge does not say that it had not been assailed, which would be a matter of fact, but only that it could not be seriously assailed which is merely a matter of opinion. I agree with the decision of the Madras High Court in Sitarama Sastrulu vs. Suryanarayana Sastrulu I.L.R. 22 Mad 12, that the judgment of the appellate Court should show on the face of it that the appellate Judge exercised his own discrimination in dealing with the points in dispute. The same view was taken by this Court in Gundappa vs. Lobosa 1 Bom. L.R. p. 490 where Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade sent back the case directing the District Judge to record a judgment which should contain not only his decision on the point for determination but also his reasons for that decision. It appears to me that these requirements of the Code which must be satisfied need not lead to or entail any appreciable burden of writing. In a plain case where all the argument is in favour of the judgment under appeal very few words would ordinarily be needed to show that the appellate Judge has exercised his own independent mind on the arguments presented to him, and has not taken the forbidden short cut of adopting en bloc the reasoning of the trial court. But so much should I think be made to appear. After all some criticism of the judgment is usually offered in appeal, and such criticism should received some answer however brief and summary.

CASE REFERRED BACK.

I think the decree under appeal must be set aside and the appeal must be remanded to the District Court in order that the learned Judge may dispose of it in a judgment in accordance with law. Costs will be costs in the appeal.

Mr. S.K. Sane appeared for the appellant Diwan Bahadur G. S. Rao and Mr. S. Y. Abhayankar appeared for the respondents.

LEVY OF ASSESSMENT ON MEHWASI CHIEFS.

PAYMENT OF THE "UDHAD JAMA."

(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.)

Pandya Fula Shobharam v. The Collector of Kaira.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Ahmedabad. The facts are briefly these:—

The plaintiff-appellants were landholders in the village of Badalpur in the Kaira District and they sued for an injunction to restrain the Collector from acting as he proposed to do by way of levying assessment from them. The Talukdari Settlement Officer gave them notice to this effect dated the 20th May 1913. Their case was that they held their lands rent-free. The defendant, who originally was the Talukdari Settlement Officer and who has now been replaced by the Collector, maintained that the village of Badalpur had been attached under the powers conferred by Section 144 of the Land Revenue Code and that in virtue of Section 160 of that Court he had power to levy assessment on the lands of the plaintiffs. The District Court decided the case in favour of the defendant and the plaintiffs appealed to this Court. The evidence at that stage was so extremely scanty that eventually this Court found itself unable to decide the appeal and remanded for issues to be determined by the District Judge. These issues have been found in a sense adverse to the plaintiffs, who again appear as Appellants in this Court.

Justice Heaton in delivering judgment observed:—

The first thing we have to determine is the nature of the agreement or settlement for this village of Badalpur. It must have been made in the early part of last century, but there is no document relating to it, and there are no Kabulayats signed by the Talukdars of the village. We have not even an extract from the Register of Talukdars. There is mention made of the Mehwasi villages of which Badalpur is one, in Government official correspondence, from which extracts are filed by the years 1821, 1822 and 1823. Then we have an extract from a Jamabandhi statement of 1821, 22 and a Kalambandhi of 1823.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

We have also general historical knowledge to go by. We know that the settlements or agreements for Mehwasi villages were made with the Mehwasi Chiefs or Heads of the villages and were usually made for the village as a whole in each case and were not made for any particular lands. The payment due for each village was annual, was a fixed lump sum or substantially fixed in amount (there may be variations from year to year) and was regarded as *Jama* or Land Revenue though based on the amount of tribute which the Chief formerly paid and not on an estimate of assessable lands.

The evidence in the case indicates, so far as it goes, that the settlement or agreement for Badalpur was of the normal kind; that it was for the whole village and for a fixed annual payment for which the Mehwasi Chief of the village was responsible. Were it otherwise, there would be definite evidence of it forthcoming as is to be expected where there is a variation from the normal.

The pleader for the plaintiff-appellant challenged this conclusion, but the only evidence or circumstance in the case in which he could base any argument of value is the Kalambandhi. This is a statistical statement prepared by the village authorities in reply to a set of questions sent them by some Government Officer: the kind of thing that is usual in a newly acquired territory, where the Government desires to inform itself of the condition and resources of the country. It shows amongst other things that only about one-sixth part of the land in the village paid either *Vaje* or *Vero* to the Chief or Talukdar: the other five-sixths paid nothing. This information, though it may be of great value to the plaintiffs in resisting any demand the Talukdars might make on them, has no bearing on the nature of the settlement or agreement between the Government and the Talukdar. The Government recognised the existing or traditional position of the Mehwasi Chiefs provided they paid the annual *Jama;* it was no part of the understanding or of the policy of the Government to concern themselves with the internal arrangements or economy of the Mehwasi villages. This Kalambandhi, therefore, is found on examination to be of no value to the plaintiffs, for it does not give any indication of a state of affairs in any way incompatible with the ordinary type of settlement or agreement.

The plaintiffs have also argued that they were the original owners of the village and certain witnesses depose that there is a tradition in the village to that effect. It may be that there is such a tradition but that it is well founded there is no reason to suppose and that it has any bearing on the case is not apparent.

THE ARGUMENT OF USAGE.

Again, te plaintiff argues that he holds and always has held his lands rent-free. That again may be conceded and so long as the management of the village remained with the Talukdar, the plaintiff could not be called on to pay anything. But unfortunately the ment of the *Jama* by the Talukdar became irregular and the village was attached by order of the Collector made under Section 144 of the Land Revenue Code. Thereafter Section 160 of the Code became applicable. This appears to be beyond question. New Section 160 when applied to a Talukdari village (see Section 33 of Bombay Act VI of 1888) runs as follows:—"The lands of any village or share of a village so attached be unaffected by the acts of the superior holder or of any of the sharers or by any charge or liabilities subsisting against such lands, or against such superior holders or sharers as are interested therein, so far as the public revenue is concerned, but without prejudice in other respects to the rights of individuals; and the Collector or Agent so appointed shall be entitled to manage the lands attached, and to receive all rents and profits accruing therefrom to the exclusion of the superior holder or any of the sharers thereof, until the Collector restores the said superior holder to the management thereof."

This leaves it open to Government to levy the *Jama* from all the lands of the village. Their powers are ample, for Section 45 of the Code expressly recognises the right of Government to levy assessment on all lands which ar not excepted under the provisions of any special contract with Government or any law for the time being in force. There is neither a special contract nor a law which prohibits Government in the circumstances of this case from levying an assessment on the plaintiff's lands. This supplies the answer to a further argument urged on behalf of the plaintiffs which is that they hold their lands absolutely rent-free, and no one, not even the Government, can lawfully demand assessment from them. They do not so hold them from the Government; this is clear, for if they did, there would be some sanad or some record of the matter. If they hold them rent-free from the Talukdar, that does not affect the right of Government to assess the lands; for the Talukdar has no power to free any lands from liability to pay assessment to the Government, only the Government can do that.

NOT A CASE OF HARDSHIP.

The same conclusion, that it is lawful for Government to demand assessment from the plaintiffs, can be reached by consideration of Section 24 of Bombay Act VI of 1888. In reality there is no great hardship involved to the plaintiffs. The Government will only gather in the agreed *Jama* which must apparently be kept if it is distributed over the village as a whole. It is unnecessary after this to state in detail the findings on the issues which were sent down. That which is the most important is No. 4, "Whether the Udhad Jama was fixed on the whole of the village including the lands in suit, or on a share of it?" I find that Udhad Jama was fixed on the whole of the village and as I have said, it follows from the operation of Sections 144 and 160 of the Land Revenue Code that the Government have the right to levy assessment on the lands of the plaintiffs in this village. Therefore I think that the decree of the District Judge dismissing the plaintiffs' suit should be maintained and that this appeal should be dismissed with costs."

Per Beaman J:—I have asked my learned brother to deliver the judgment of the Court in this case because he was a party to the remand order and fully acquainted with the litigation in all its earlier stages. I have only to add an argument to what has just been said that in my opinion there can be no doubt but that the settlement made in the earlier part of the nineteenth century was made with a Rato Rajput whom I will call the Talukdar on behalf of the whole village. Such was the nature generally of all those settlements. Their object was to maintain to some extent at any rate the signorial rights and privileges of the petty Chieftains and to recognise them as proprietors of their respective villages subject only to the payment of the Udhad Jama. In such circumstances the Government had no concern with the internal economy of the village. Provided that the Talukdar duly paid the stipulated Udhad Jama, he might, as far as Government was concerned, gratify his pride or generosity by granting as much of the village land as he chose rent free, or upon any other terms that pleased him, to inferior holders; but such grants could never be taken as superseding the paramount obligation of the village as a whole to pay through the recognised chieftain the Jama due to Government. That is a primary charge, and in my opinion, it cannot upon any known theory be found to have been settled with the Talukdar upon this or that piece of land in the village but it is settled with the Talukdar upon the village as a whole, the price, that is to say, at which he is to be recognised by the Government as a chieftain and proprietor of the village.

HIS TREATY OBLIGATION.

It is possible that at the time that such settlements were made the recognised Talukdar or his predecessor may already have given away much of the village land rent-free to privileged classes, such as Brahmins, Bhats and Charans. That, however, in my opinion does not affect the principle upon which this case has to be decided. That principle is that, apart from all other considerations and private arrangements within the village itself, the village must contribute the agreed Jama to Government. Otherwise we might have the extreme case put by the learned Judge below of the Government consenting to recognise a chieftain as proprietor of a village upon payment of an annual Jama and the chieftain then giving away every inch of land in the village rent-free and declining to pay Government one rupee of the agreed Jama. In such a case it is not to be supposed that Government ought to or would recognise such alienations. The Government would then in my opinion be entitled to say that since the Talukdar had repudiated his obligations, the village, as a whole, failing any one coming forward to represent it, must certainly be made to pay the Government Jama. And that is, in effect, what has occurred in the present case. The Jama has not been paid; and, according to the Kalambandhi, a very large proportion of the village lands have already been given away and were not in the Talukdar's own estimate liable to contribute to the Jama. That, however, was a matter with which Government, as far as I can see, had nothing to do. As soon as the Talukdar declared himself unable to keep his treaty obligation, the Government in my opinion had perfect right to put in force the provisions of Sections 144 and 160 of the Land Revenue Code for the single purpose of obtaining from the village the amount of Jama which was due from it. Such a mode of contribution would not press nearly as heavily upon these inferior holders of rent-free lands as would the resumption of the village and the levy of assessment after making revenue survey, and it is quite clear that one or teh other of these modes would have to be adopted. It cannot be seriously, I think, argued that Government intended to make free presents of those villages to any one to whom the Talukdar in a fit of generosity might grant the whole of their lands rent-free. It is upon this principle, I think, that this and all cognate cases must be decided.

I am in entire concurrence with the judgment of my learned brother and the decree he proposes to make.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Nandvadanram K. Mehta appeared for the respondent.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 4TH OF MARCH, 1918.

BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

13-17-1450-15—Ard H D & Co., R. D. Sethna v. Birdichand Jivraj, Matu J & M.

CHINGLEPUT TREASON TRIAL.

EVIDENCE OF HANDWRITING EXPERT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHINGLEPUT, Feb. 28.

At the hearing of Sitarama Iyer's case to-day Mr. F. Brenster, Government examiner of the questioned documents, examined by the prosecution said he made special study of the documents in connection with this case, more especially of the letters written by the prisoner to the Oriental Life Insurance Co. He took these letters as a standard for comparing them with appeals from Pax Muller and the All-India Home Rule League, as well as covering letters, alleged to have been written by Mr. Lionel Davidson and found them be in one and the same hand. He gave is reasons for arriving at this conclusion based on pen pressure, pen presentation. rmation of letters as well as alignments nd the pictoral effect of the writing. As regards the signature of Pax Muller in many of the letters as well in a portion of the covers, he was of opinion that they were in the same hand. He was further of opinion that the paper in one of these letters was indentical with the paper used by the Oriental Company. He was of opinion that the Consular letters agreed in all respects with the handwriting of the standard documents. He compared the appeals to Germany and the brown covers which they were enclosed with the standard documents and other specimens was of opinion that they were written by the same hand. The signature of Sitarama Iyer in the two acknowledgements for Pax Muller's registered letters and the handwriting of the standard documents were identical.

BENGAL INTERNMENTS.

MEETING OF PROMINENT LEADERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2.

A public meeting will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday to consider the internment policy of Government. Leaders of both parties of Indian politics will take part, prominent being Messrs. Chakravarti, C. R. Das, H. N. Dutt, Fazlul Huq, Ambica Churn Mujumdar, C. C. Ghose, S. N. Roy and Sir B. C. Mitter.

AYURVEDIC AND UNANI CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 2.

The Guntur District Ayurvedic and Unani Conference under the presidency of Pandit Gopalacharly closed its sittings to-day. Among the resolutions passed at the Conference were one demanding the abolition of the Madras Medical Registration Act or its alteration so as not to affect indigenous practitioners; another requesting the District and Taluk Boards and Municipalities to maintain Ayurvedic and Unani hospitals and schools in addition to the already existing institutions.

37-17-845-14—Pandia & Co., Gulabchand Amritlal a firm v. Ramratan Malani a firm, Jam R & D.

39-17-104-17—Sm B & Co., Ratanchand Jhandumal v. Vatamal Chandrabhau & ors, Dubash & Co.

40-17-558-03—Surajmal & Co., Jamnabai widow v. Mulji Haridas, Nanu H & Co.

O S 41-17-889-17—M B Chothia, Cooverbai widow v. Jivibai & anr, Mulla & M.

S C Ct 42-17-724-4518-16—Ard H D & Co., Keshowji Meghji & Co. a firm v. Monghibai widow & anr, Manecklai & Co., Madh K & Ch.

9-17-813-14—Payne & Co., Umabai widow & ors v. Anandibai widow, Ragh N & Co.

S C 48-17-978-17—Parnanand & Co., Ambalal Sankalchand v. B K Vora & Sons a firm, Shroff & D.

46-17 T & I J Re Petition for L/A of the estate of Lakhmidas Haridas deceased—Purnanand & Co., Manibai widow v. Bachubai, Payne & Co.

O S 44-17-997-17—Wadia G & Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Bai Dinbai widow & ors, Jeh G & B, Wadia G & Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

154-18—Dastur & Co., Jethabhai Hirji v. Shivji Sagan.

FOR CONSENT DECREE (IN COURT.)

1220-15—Sham M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & ors v. Dayabhai Tapidas & ors, Ragh N & Co., Manch & N, Ard H D & Co.

1004-16—Ard H D & Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Nemchand Maneckchand & ors, Sham M & H, Ragh N & Co.

1009-16—Ard H D & Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Nemchand Maneckchand & ors, Sham M & H, Moti & D, Ragh N & Co.

1202-17—Mulla & M, Abdul Majid Valimahomed v. Syed Chand Syed Oomer & anr, Hiralal & Co.

1266-16—Rustomji & G. Rewabai widow v. Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

1355-16—Rustomji and G, Parwatibai widow v. Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF ORDER.

1407-17—Jam R & D. Hasanally Badrudin v. Jivaji Ibrahimji & ors, Ard H D & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1103-17—Unwalla P & P. Cowasji Pallonji Mistry v. Messrs Gilman & Co., a firm, Payne & Co., Part Heard.

LONG CAUSES.

Special Case, 1213-17—Crawford B & Co., Peter William Monie Muni. Comnr. v. The Revd. Robert Scott, Mirza M & M.

811-17—Dastur and Co., Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little & Co.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co. Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K & G, Lalchand Jusodanandan & Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji & anr, Jamsetji R & D.

754-17—Kanga & S, Rehmatbai widow v Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.

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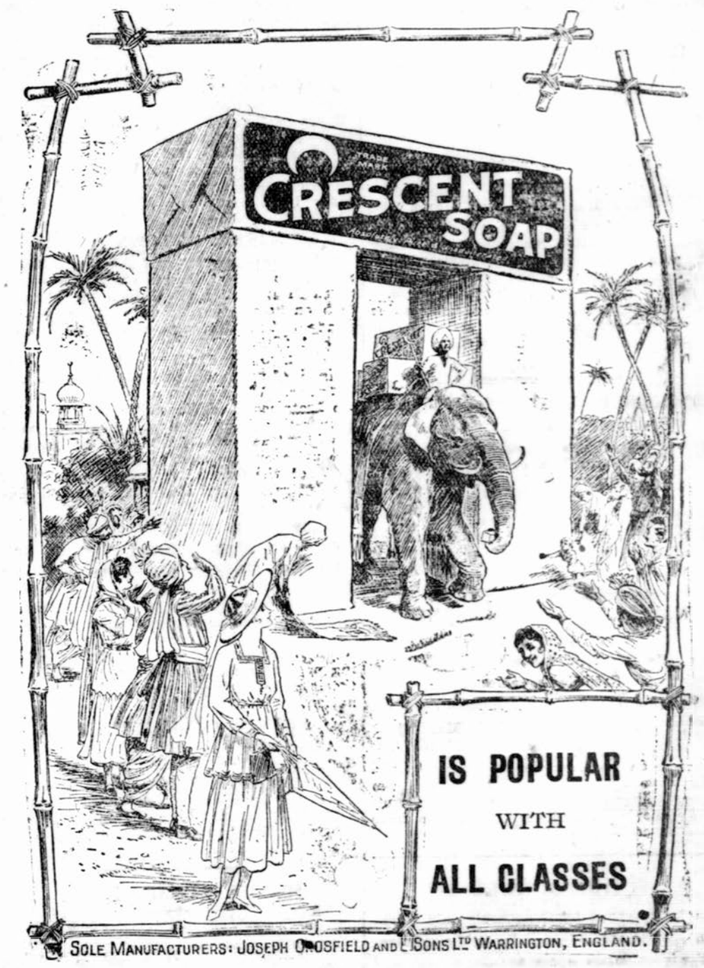

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Yours faithfully,
KALI CH. CHATTERJI,
F.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.C.I., (London.)
Dy. Magistrate,
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(3)

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(WITH APOLOGIES TO THE POET.)

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Doctors diagnose in slumbers,
And drugs are not what they seem.

Pain is real! Fever earnest!
And the grave is sure the goal;
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To the Body says the Soul.

Though enjoyment, and not sorrow,
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The symptoms still remain the same.

While they last, his strength is fleeting
And his heart, though stout and brave,
Like a muffled drum is beating
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The struggle is of death and life,
Where no arms or armours rattle,
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Try not "cures" that yet one hasn't!
But trust in SQUIBB and GOD o'erhead.

Imitators all remind us
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The name of SQUIBB finds fate another
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A solace to a health-wrecked brother
When fever burns or ague shivers.

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Kathiawar.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING

CYANITE WINS THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE.

DICTATE THE MELTON PLATE

(By our Racing Correspondent.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

Quite a large crowd was present at Mahalaxmi on Saturday to witness the running of the events of the eleventh extra meeting. Though the sport was very interesting the weather was oppressive and did not add to the enjoyment of the afternoon. Backers had seven events on the card to try their fortune which in most cases proved disastrous. The field was large in most events and to judge by the bad timing the course seemed to be still heavy after last Sunday's inundation on Saturday was run the Melton Plate for newly landed Arab ponies. This event, as usual, is always eagerly anticipated by Arab importers as it is the test for the best newly landed Arab sprinters. This year's field proved highly interesting and as many as ten candidates out of a field of twenty-three were strongly fancied by their connections and a large following. Dictate, however, with F. Templeman up enamoured the bulk of supporters and they were not wrong in their selection, as this fine animal had already proved his capabilities as a fine performer over five and six furlongs. Yesterday's test quite entitles him to rank as the best Arab of this class landed this season. Diamond King, who ran second to him, is also a fine pony. He is already reported to have beaten old ponies and there is no doubt that the bad draw he had is responsible for his misfortune in not securing first honours.

If the public had only known that Warminster had beaten Ormuz, his stable companion, easily in a gallop early last week, they would not have neglected him even with Dhonby up. Anyhow. Peter Jackson reserved a nasty surprise for the fraternity. He has so far returned the last dividend of the season. The place dividend especially was over Rs. 400. In the second enclosure, however, the dividend was exceedingly poor which is rather strange as it stated that the horse was hardly fancied there.

The Gosforth Pork Plate, in which Monsure started a blazing hot favourite, was remarkable for its exciting finish between Birthday Clothes and Sungrebe. Mousme flattered her enormous followers till the bend where she was done with.

The principal event on the card was the Leopard Storm Plate for horses in the 1st and 2nd divisions which had not won flat race value Rs. 5,000 or over since 31st March, 1917. It was thus a sort of consolation platefor candidates who failed to annexe a prize in the big meeting. In this race Summer Thyme was well fancied and Mr. R. R. S.'s Bracket. Cyanite won easily from Radiant who race better than last time. It was a job to get these horses to start.

The Nottingham Plate was a gift for Dunskey who ran so prominently last Saturday. The public expected Gipsy's Advice to run better than she did. She is evidently not the same animal she was last year in Bombay.

The last race of the day, as usual, proved the most puzzling to the public. Backers would have nothing but Natal and Lord Roseberry and both did not give their supporters a run for their money. Najdi, who has done very well during the extra meetings before the big races, won the race in fine style from that veteran, Moosal. Bayonet again failed before the enclosures after running prominently all the way. He is unable to stay more than five furlongs even with a light weight. But what become of Natal nobody knows.

THE BASSEIN PLATE. Division II.—
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazis's WAR MINISTER, 7-0, Dhondy 1
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's TIT-BITS, 7-5, Lynch 2
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's HURMAN, 7-6, Rose 3
Mr. Arnold's SALIM, 7-13, Mitchell 4
Did not run:—Duhallow, Royal Taj, Dolphin and Royalist.
The race:—From a bad start in which Rage and Full Moon were badly left the field, went in a file with Hurman at the top followed by Tit-Bits. At the 2nd furlong War Minister caught up the leaders and was the first in the straight. He came strong to win by 2 lengths, 5 lengths, 2½ lengths.
Time:—1 min. 53 secs.
Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 862-8; Places Rs. 432, Rs. 65 and Rs. 50.
Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 196-8; Places Rs. 57, Rs. 37 and Rs. 53-8.
Trainer:—Faraj bin Sanaj.
THE MELTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Rueben Solomon's DICTATE, 8-10, F. Templeman 1
Mr. Heman's DIAMOND KING, 9-0, Trenoweth 2
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's ISTAMBOUL, 8-6, Fahad 3*
Mr. Downes' RARE FIND, 8-6, Ruiz 3*
*Dead-heat.
Did not run:—Soocale, Count Wabler, Kanorthala, New Era, Shiraz and Furman.
The race:—As soon as they were released Last Day and Rare Find in company did the running. At the 3rd furlong Istamboul joined them and just before the bend Dictate came in front. Dictate drew out in the straight and came strong to win by ½ length, short head and dead-heat.
Time:—1 min. 26⅘ secs.
Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 38; Places Rs. 17, Rs. 23 and Rs. 46 and Rs. 11.
Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 13-8; Places Rs. 10, Rs. 49 and Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 8.
Trainer:—A. M. Shamlan.
THE GASFORTH PARK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Aga Coochick Shah's BIRTHDAY CLOTHES, 8-7, F. Templeman 1
Mr Wilton Bartleet's SUNGREBE, 8-3, W. Huxley 2
Mr. Summer's FLOTELLE, 7-11, Collis ... 3
Mr. A. J. De Souza's CLAIM A, 8-7, Pullin 4
The race:—After a false start they were sent away well when Sophie showed the way to Madrina. After they had settled down Madrina led the running up to the second enclosure, where Birthday Clothes passed her. Sungrebe then challenged and after an exciting finish resulting in Birthday Clothes winning by a head, 1 length, short head.
Time:—1 min. 43 secs.
Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 119-8; Places Rs. 36-8, Rs. 34 and Rs. 25-8.
Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 91-8; Places Rs. 22-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 19-8.
Trainer:—C. B. Mahomed.
THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. R. R. S.'s CYANITE, 8-3, F. Templeman 1
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's RADIANT, 9-0, Rose 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' FORWARD III, 9-2, W. Huxley 3
Mr. C. N. Wadia's MAZBOOT, 8-7, Bowley 4
Did not run:—Bandit.
The race:—After two or three false starts and half a dozen of attempts to let go they were at last dispatched when All Silk was badly left and St. Bawn and Forward III did the running till the bend where Summer Thyme, Cyanite and Pantomime joined them. Summer Thyme and Pantomime disappeared as they entered the straight and Forward III who was still in front, was done with. Cyanite then challenged and pursued by Radiant, went to win by 1 length, ½ length, head.
Time:—1 min. 42 secs.
Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 25; Places Rs. 31, Rs. 37 and Rs. 34-8.
Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 12; Places Rs. 17, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 21-8.
Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.
THE BASSEIN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's BALLOON, 8-4, Mitchell 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s PACIFIC, 7-9, Collis 2
Mr. Towfik Esmail's AJMER, 8-13, Bowley 3*
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's DANDELION, 7-13, Fahad 3*
*Dead-heat.
The race:—From the start Balloon led followed by Collector and Ajmer third. At the 2nd furlong Collector was done with and Pacific came in second place. Pacific challenged in the straight, but could make no impression on the leader who win easily by ¾ length, ¾ length, dead-heat.
Time:—1 min. 53 secs.
Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 50-8; Places Rs. 85, Rs. 34 and Rs. 11 and Rs. 30.
Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 23-8; Places Rs. 41-8, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 58 and Rs. 11.
Trainer:—Abbas Sheriff.
THE NOTTINGHAM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. R. R. S.'s DUNSKEY, 8-0, Collis 1
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's COUNTY CRICKET, 9-4, Trenoweth 2
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's VANITY BOX, 8-12, Rose 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' FORFEIT LASS, 9-11, W. Huxley 4
The race:—From the start Foolish Fancy led the field, followed by Vanity Box and County Cricket, they came almost in this order till the second enclosure where Dunskey challenged. Dunskey made an exciting race with County Cricket and Vanity Box and won by a short head, short head and short head.
Time:—1 min. 16⅘ secs.
Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 34; Places Rs. 28, Rs. 60-8 and Rs. 37-8.
Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 15-8; Places Rs. 13, Rs. 33-8 and Rs. 18-8.
Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.
THE CAMPOLI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's NAJDI, 8-0, Japheth 1
Mr. J. Stewart's MAASAL, 7-4, Harrison 2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's FURY 3
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's LORD ROSEBERRY, 8-5, Trenoweth 4
Did not run:—Gazal, Ata Allah, Compadore, Second String, Mid-Air and Full Moon.
The race:—As soon as the tapes were released Bayonet cut the pace followed by Maasal. At the 4th furlong both were level. At the 3rd furlong Bayonet had an advantage and went strong by the time he reached the head. He was first in straight, but was soon overtaken by Najdi. Fury and Maasal. Najdi then challenged and went strong to win by ¾ length, ¾ length, short head.
Time:—1 min. 24 3/5 secs.
Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 223; Places Rs. 57-8, Rs. 37-8 and Rs. 74.
Totes paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 129; Places Rs. 66, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 33.
Trainer:—A. M. Shamlan.

SOLDIERS' CRICKET AT DEOLALI.

AN OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE.

(From a Correspondent.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

On Thursday afternoon keen interest was evinced amongst soldiers at Deolali in a contest between the R.A.M.C. Depot Sergeants' Mess and the Convalescent Section Sergeants' Mess. The Convalescents took the first innings and the R.A.M.C. were congratulating themselves on an easy victory with the score at 62 for 8 when Baker joined McGregor. McGregor's compilation was 127 undefeated and Baker's 72 likewise. They took the score from 62 to 218 by faultless play. McGregor's effort contained 20 boundaries and Baker's one 6 and 10 4's. Kirby captured 4 for 71 and Lewis 4 for 58. In one over the latter skittled four opponents. Obviously McGregor and Baker were the saviours of the Convalescents. Baker was almost the cause of the demise of the writer who was scoring, when with one tremendous drive he sent the ball into the verandah. The writer's chair was knocked over with a crash reminiscent of 'some' shell, but the scorer had with agility done a bee line for safety. The R.A.M.C. made a sorry show against the trundling of McGregor and Brown and 15½ overs were sufficient to complete their retirement. 45 was their grand total. McGregor bagged' 7 for 19 in 8 overs and Brown 3 for 18 in 7½ overs. Extras was the other 8. Scores:—

CONVALESCENT SECTION.

McGregor not out	127
Brown l.b.w. Kirby	0
Evans b Kirby	0
Hudson c Kirby b Lewis	4
Cronow c Edgar b Lewis	0
Bulley b Lewis	0
Mugford b Lewis	0
Sefton c Morgan b Kirby	1
Fisher c Smith b Kirby	1
Baker not out	72
Killingbeck (did not bat).	
Extras	13
Total	218

R.A.M.C.

Morgan b Brown	10
Lewis b McGregor	13
Ash b McGregor	2
Kirby b McGregor	0
Townsend b Brown	0
Edgar c and b McGregor	3
Allan c Sefton b McGregor	3
Maxwell c and b McGregor	2
Tuffnell b Brown	3
Thompson b McGregor	0
Smith not out	1
Extras	8
Total	45

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

The following is the result of mixed doubles Handicap played on Saturday on the Bombay Gymkhana ground:—

Mr. and Mrs. Jones beat Mr. and Mrs Anstey 6-3 6-0.

The following matches will be played on Monday:—

Mr. and Mrs. Jukes vs. Mr. and Mrs. Cocke.

Mr. C. D. Baker and Mrs. Stileman vs. Mr. Barraclough and Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. and Mrs. England vs. Mr. Brough and Mrs. Bussey.

RACING IN CALCUTTA.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2.
(From our Sunday Edition.)

The Calcutta Eighth Extra meeting saw the end of the Calcutta racing season when the Executive presented a long card of eight events majority of which were won by the favourites. All the twelve firms of bookmakers stood up and the business was quite brisk. The weather was on the warm side and the attendance fell off. The fields ruled small in almost all the events but the racing was quite interesting Details:—

THE RIVER PLATE.—Distance 2 miles over flights.
Mr. Shite's SILVER LINING, 10-11, Heron 1
Messrs. Edmondson and Dowson's ROMANTIC, 9-7, Barker 2
Mr. Corries' BLACK WATER, 11-0, Clarke 3
Also ran:—Review 11-7.
Betting:—5 to 4 on Review, 5 to 2 Silver Lining.
The race:—Review led locked together a mile Silver Lining and Review led locked together with Romantic next and Black Water last. Then Review began lost ground and Romantic easily passed him, but he could not make any impression on Silver Lining who won by 7 lengths, 3 lengths between the second and third.
Time:—4 mins. 2/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 23; Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 23.
THE BADMINTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Messrs. Donetil and Page's TARQUIN, 9-0, Harrison 1
Mr. Bates' ONE TOO MANY, 8-0, Melsom 2
Mr. Donetil's IRON DUKE, 7-3, Ramprasad 3
Betting 4 to 1 on Tarquin, fours One Too Many, tens Iron Duke.
The race:—Tarquin led all through and won easily by 4½ lengths, 4 lengths between the second and third.
Time:—1 min. 30 4/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 16.
THE MARCH PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Rs. 1,500 to the winner. Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 250 to the third. A Handicap for Horses in the third division.
Mr. Soutar's MYRIAN, 8-9, J. R. Flynn ... 1
Mr. Soutar's WHITE SAPPHIRE, 9-0, Pratt 2
Mr. Lauder's DONE AGAIN, 8-8, Thompson 3
Also ran:—Perledale 8-2, Sunny Time 8-6, Saltikoff 8-0, Zelia 7-8.
Betting:—Twos Myrian and White Sapphire, fives Done Again and Sunny Time, sixes Perledale, longer prices the rest.
The race:—Done Again and Sunny Time led in company with Myrian and White Sapphire next. Opposite the distance Myrian forged ahead followed by White Sapphire. Myrian won by 1½ lengths, 4 lengths between the second and third.
Time:—1 min. 15 2/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 29; Places Rs. 19 and Rs. 25.
THE MARCH PATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 250 to the third. A Handicap for Horses in the third division.
Mr. Soutar's GREEN BOY, 8-2 (cd. 8-5), Pratt 1
Mr. Orr's SECOND SIGHT, 8-7, Clarke ... 2
Mr. N. Roy's LARIGOT, 9-3, Heron 3
Also ran:—Melton Lass 8-7, Bisley 9-7, Carpe Diem 8-4, Warden 8-2, Pierrot 7-13.
Betting:—Twos Green Boy, fours Melton Lass, sixes Carpe Diem and Larigot, longer prices the rest.
The race:—Second Sight was quickest in her stride. She was followed by Melton Lass, Larigot and Bisle. A furlong from home Green Boy came through the field very fast and settling pretensions of all, won by 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths between the second and third.
Time:—1 min. 15 2/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 44, Places Rs. 18, Rs 78 and Rs 32.
THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. Lauder's STAR OF INDIA, 8-12, Thompson 1
Mr Louvet's VERRES, 7-5, McCowan 2
Mr. Galstaun's FRISETTE, 8-1, Buckley ... 3
Also ran:—Nancy O'Neil 7-8 The Rocking Horse 8-10, Many 8-8, Nareb 6-12.
Betting:—Evens Star of India, three The Rocking Horse, fives Frisette, longer prices the rest.
The race:—Verres was quickest away. She was followed by Nancy O'Neil and Star of India; Frisette and The Rocking Horse being last. Star of India assumed company from half-mile post. Frisette was now seen travelling very fast, but it was too late. The leader won by 1¾ lengths, a head between the second and third.
Time:—1 min. 28 1/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 17; Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 36.
THE SPRING PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Mr. Dee's LITTLE STAR, 8-12 Mailand ... 1
Mr. Ever's MIDSAND, 9-2, Heron 2
Messrs. Donetil and Watson's SANTICOLA, 8-10, Harrison 3
Also ran:—Castle Vite 9-0, Sumrun 8-8, Footsteps Fearless 8-2, Signalman 6-7
Betting:—Evens Castle Vite, three Santicola, 7 to 2 Little Star, fives Midsand, longer prices the rest.
The race:—Santicola was first to show out prominently with Sumurun and Little Star next; Midsand and Castle Vite being close behind. The whole field travelled together for greater part of journey. Little Star forged ahead in straight and won by 1¾ lengths, a head between the second and third.
Time:—2 mins. 38 1/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 51; Places Rs. 26 and Rs. 48.
THE HORSE CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Creet's REGAL SALLY, 8-4, Buckley 1
Mr. Allan's REIGNING STAR, 10-7, Heron 2
Mr. Alibo's BLUE SAPPHIRE, 6-7, Native 3
Also ran:—Airman 7-11.
Betting:—5 to 4 on Reigning Star, 5 to 2 Regal Sally, threes Airman, sixes Blue Sapphire.
The race:—After Airman had brought them along for a few strides Regal Sally took it up and never being headed, won by 1¼ lengths, a head between the second and third.
Time:—1 min. 17 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 35; Places Rs. 14 and Rs. 14.
THE BALACLAVA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Rs. 500 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. A flat race for bonafide chargers of Calcutta Light Horse to be approved by Commanding Officer which have never won a flat race, hurdle race or steeplechase, value Rs. 50 or over. To be ridden by members of the Calcutta Light Horse who have never ridden a winner of a flat race, hurdle race or steeplechase value Rs. 500 or over except races closed to the Calcutta Light Horse. Catch weights 11st. 7 lbs.
Mr. Hartley's WIDE AWAKE, 11-7, Dr. Taylor 1
Mr. Milton's PERCEPS, 11-7, Mr. Sweet ... 2
Mr. Moulton's KITTY, 11-7, Owner 3
Also ran:—Rob Roy 11-7, Ruby 11-7, S.O.S. 11-7, Dick 11-7, Billy 11-7, Sidestep 11-7.
Betting:—2 to 1 on Wideawake, twos S.O.S. fifteens the rest.
The race:—Kitty opened at twenties, no prices at the start. Wideawake won easily by 4 lengths, ¾ lengths between the second and third.
Time:—1 min. 55 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 25; Places Rs. 49 and Rs. 18.
Billy parted with his rider.

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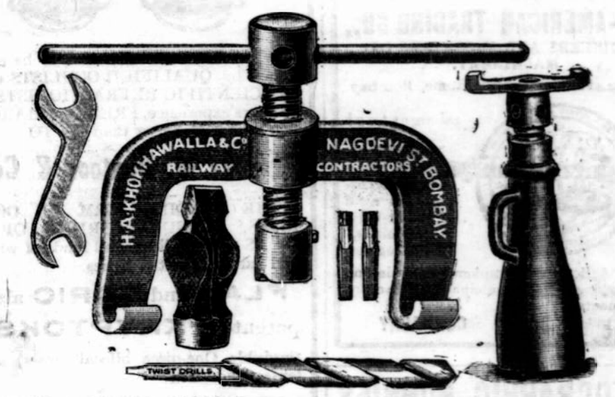

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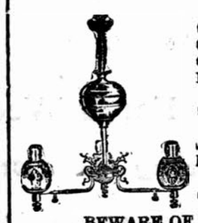
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CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut H E Barwell, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R J Bruce, South Stakords.
Second-Lieut W J Eney, Essex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt J F Gleeson, Munsters.

PREVIOUSLY KILLED NOW ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut W Barber, Yorkshires.
Major W C K Birch, Yorkshires.
Capt B C Camm, Yorkshires.
Capt H Dean, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut G P Smith, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J Symon, Yorkshires.

DIED.

Capt T F Craig, Medicals.
Lieut A P Donald, Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J L Barton, Yorkshires.
Lieut R T Boardley, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut A Brettell, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut S J Buckley, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut F A Desmares, Field Artillery.
Lieut C G R Hill, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G A Lipsett, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C B Millett, Flying Corps.
Lieut H F Mutimer, Norfolks.
Capt B D Parkinson-Cumine, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G Russell, Flying Corps.
Lieut T E Swain, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut J O M Turnbull, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H Wainwright, West Yorkshires.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut J C J Toomer, Lancashire Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut H E Davies, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C W Leggatt, Flying Corps.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A M Beamer, Flying Corps.
Lieut T N W Cockrill, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J S Crichton, West Kents.
Second-Lieut H B Day, Cambridges.
Second-Lieut H Kearley, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut J P Forde, Dublins.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut G W Hall, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E T H Hearn, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Hilton, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut W R Keast, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S C Silson, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut E J Curtis, West Kents.
Capt A R Marshall, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F D Miller, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F C Tyrell, Warwicks.

DIED.

Capt W B Cronyn, Veterinary Corps.
Capt Hon R E T M Nool Royal Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut P Barker, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H K Boysen, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F Carville, West Kents.
Second-Lieut E F G Fripp, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A E Hall, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L D V Jehu, Shropshires.
Lieut A T King, Engineers.
Lieut-Colonel B H L Prior, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut J J Tasker, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut S A Tice, Norfolks.
Capt Hon C W Vane, Yeomanry.
Lieut E Wight, Field Artillery.
Capt C S Wilson, West Yorkshires.

MISSING.

Lieut R S Gaisford, Field Artillery.
Lieut E G Green, Engineers.
Second-Lieut P C C Martin, Sherwoods.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut J E Abel, West Kents.
Lieut A J Davis, West Yorkshires.
Lieut J D Barnes, Durhams.
Lieut G N Goldie, Flying Corps.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED.

Second-Lieut H C Barber, Gloucesters, should read Lieut.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut F A Lewis, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut G A Chambers, Somersets.
Second-Lieut E W Lennard, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut T W M Wells, South Wales Borderers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Capt C M Clement, Flying Corps.
Lieut R L Graham, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E J Halliwell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R G Jardine, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F J McCullough, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut K J Niven, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut J G Warter, Wiltshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt H C Clark, Wiltshires.
Lieut H F Lawson, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W E Barnes, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut C Haughton, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut G B H Jones, Yeomanry.
Lieut W H Kelly, South Lancashires.
Lieut E R Kelly, Welsh Regiment.
Capt J H Medcalf, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H L Nutton, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut E S C Parsons, Wiltshires.
Lieut H C Tyson, Londons.
Second-Lieut N Watson, Northumberlands.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut A C Bull, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut E O Cudmore, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A Holmes, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut P A B Lytton, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut R P Pohlman, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Lieut H S Anderson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H V Biddington, Flying Corps.
Lieut J Boyd, Scottish Rifles.
Capt J O McElroy, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J Munday, Rifle Brigade.
Capt E E E Pope, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J F Young, Londons.
Lieut A Rowan, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut H A Tracey, South Wales Borderers.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut T B Whitehead, Flying Corps.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

KILLED.

Acting Lieut William B Metcalfe, R. N.
Lieut Cyril J Salter, reserves.
Lieut Harold S Rogers, Volunteer Reserves.

MISSING.

Flight Sub-Lieut Harold Day, R. N.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Flight Sub-Lieut James A Radcliffe, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Flight Sub-Lieut John H T Carr, R. N.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

KILLED.

Lieut-Commander Montagu G Easton, Reserves, should read Acting Commander.

The following prisoners in Germany have arrived in Holland for internment:—

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

Sub-Lieut W Carlisle, Volunteer Reserves.
Sub-Lieut R N Price, Volunteer Reserves.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut Ralph F Snook, R. N.
Sub-Lieut George H D Donkieday, Reserves.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Flight Sub-Lieut Cyril Jewell, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Flight Sub-Lieut Arthur J Binks, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY ACCIDENTALLY INJURED NOW DIED OF INJURIES.

Midshipman Reginald H Ormerod, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRESUMED DROWNED.

Flight Sub-Lieut Thomas S S Hood, R. N.

WOUNDED.

Lieut-Commander Salisbury H Simpson, R. N.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Probationary Flight Officer Harold J Bradley, R. N.
Probationary Flight Officer William G Illingworth, R. N.
Probationary Flight Officer Ronald B Wilby, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Flight Lieut Cecil G Bronson, R. N.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Lieut. Arthur T Brain, Reserve.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Clement R C Wallworth, R. N.
Sub-Lieut Elias S Souter, Reserves.
Engineer Sub-Lieut R S Strathern Reserves.
Acting Paymaster Arthur E Morton, Reserves.
Surgeon Probationer David J Whitton, Vol. Reserves.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Probationary Flight-Officer Albert E Gullett, R. N.

DROWNED.

Lieut Herbert W Antrani, Reserves.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Ronald E Burr, R. N.

MISSING.

Flight-Commander Guy W Price, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING FEARED DROWNED NOW PRESUMED DROWNED.

Lieut Alfred W Woods, Vol. Reserves.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Andrew G Beattie, R. N.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 2.

Rain has fallen in Sikkim, east Assam and extreme north of Burma, Silchar reporting three inches, Darjeeling one and half, Myitkyina one. Fresh disturbance appeared in north-west and some light rain already occurred in north Baluchistan. Temperature higher than usual from Bengal to Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Extension of rain into Kashmir.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 1st Mar. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.888 inches
Temperature of Air	81.1 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.4 "
Dew Point	71.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.736 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.1 "
Minimum do.	76.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, ESE, WNW, SSW.
Movement of Wind	186 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	2	m 1 13	27 4	2	m 7 26	16 8
		1 44a	26 6		27a	18 9
Sun.	3	m 1 37	26 9	3	m 7 53	17 0
		2 19a	25 11		7 57a	19 7
Mon.	4	m 2 4	26 2	4	m 8 24	17 4
		3 1a	25 2		8 29a	20 7
Tues	5	m 2 36	25 5	5	m 9 7	17 10
		3 56a	24 8		9 17a	21 6
Wed.	6	m 3 18	24 8	6	m 10 7	18 3
		5 10a	24 4		11 0a	22 3
Thur.	7	m 4 30	24 0	7	m 11 33	18 6
		6 50a	24 7			
Fri.	8	m 6 19	23 10	8	m 1 32	21 9
		8 22a	25 7		1 9a	18

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
2	(Saturday)	6 h. 58 m.	6h. 45m.
3	(Sunday)	6 57 m.	6h. 45m
4	(Monday)	6 56 m.	6h. 45m
5	(Tuesday)	6 56 m.	6h. 46m.
6	(Wednesday)	6h. 55m.	6h. 46m.
7	(Thursday)	6 54 m.	6h. 46m
8	(Friday)	6 h. 53 m.	6h. 47m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	Mar. 1918.	6	6	13.6 a.m.
New Moon	"	13	1	22.4 a.m.
First Quarter	"	19	7	0.4 p.m.
Full Moon	"	27	9	2.8 p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 2nd March, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north and are clear elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures are above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature 8 above the average both by day and night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except in upper Sind where light cloud is present. Humidity is above normal in Sind and north Rajputana. Day temperature is in considerable excess in upper Sind and Rajputana, night temperature is also generally above normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in the north of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable excess throughout; night temperature is above the average in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. With a few local exceptions both day and night temperatures are above normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded except at Bombay. Day temperature is in excess here; night temperature is above normal throughout.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies clear clear. Humidity is in slight defect in the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature continues slightly above normal here.

General Remarks.—Quetta reports a light shower and weather is again slightly unsettled in north Baluchistan and the extreme north of the Punjab. Day temperature is considerably above the average over north-west India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 2nd March, 1918, was 30.093 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Bombay.